

THE *Soybean Digest*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Early shipload of U. S. Soybeans
under new standards dock at
AJINOMOTO PLANT
YOKAHAMA, JAPAN

See Strayer Story on Page 8

Photo by S. OHNO

JANUARY • 1956

VOLUME 16 • NUMBER 3

The Case of The *Violent Veep*



Discover what Skellysolve quality and service can mean to your business.

WRITE FOR MORE FACTS—OR CALL US TODAY AT LOGAN 1-3575 IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



Les Weber
Manager Skellysolve
Sales



Skellysolve

SKELLY OIL COMPANY
Industrial Division
605 West 47th Street, Kansas City 41, Mo.

Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction APPLICATIONS

SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about 25°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed, soybean meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about 50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-L. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F. Ask about our new Skelly Petroleum Insoluble Grease.

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 16

January, 1956

No. 3

IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Desk	4
GEO. M. STRAYER	
Growers	7
Late News	11
See Higher Prices, Normal Carryover	14
Marketing Vegetable Proteins	18
H. A. OLENDORF	
Soybeans are Food in Japan	8
GEORGE M. STRAYER	
Survey for Soybean Menatode	20
Stice Wraps Discount Schedules	21
Final Crop Report	22
Publications	23
Marketing Soybeans in Southern Illinois	23
Books	24
Feeding	25
Letters	25
Grits and Flakes	27
New Products and Services	31
Washington Digest	32
PORTER M. HEDGE	
Market Street	33
In the Markets	34
December Markets	38

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

EDITOR..... Geo. M. Strayer
MANAGING EDITOR..... Kent Pellet
BUSINESS MANAGER..... Geo. McCulley
DIRECTOR OF CIRCULATION..... Delmar C. Cobie

OFFICES

Business, publication and circulation, Hudson, Iowa.

Advertising, Ewing Hutchison Co.,
35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1,
Ill.

Published on the 10th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter Nov. 20, 1940, at the post office at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

Forms close on 25th of month preceding. Subscription rates—to association members, \$2.50 per year; to non-members, \$3 per year; Canada and other members of the Pan-American Union, \$3.50; other foreign, \$4. Single copies 30c.

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT

Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.

VICE PRESIDENT

Herbert H. Huddleston,
Lamont, Miss.

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

AND SECRETARY-TREASURER

Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa

DIRECTORS: Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Herbert H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.; Harold A. Lumsden, Essex, Mo.; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Gilles DePutter, Appin, Ontario, Canada.

Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

WEBSTER 9-5727

Teletype CG 283

Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company

BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

141 West Jackson Blvd.—Suite 3140

Chicago 4

19 Rector Street, New York 6

Members—Chicago Board of Trade

National Fats and Oils Brokers Association



EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

WE'LL BE SMART TO STAY COMPETITIVE

Among all American crops soybeans are in an unusual position. Without benefit of governmental subsidy, without governmental stocks, at prices above support levels, American soybeans are selling in the markets of the world freely and in large quantity. Exports during one week in December reached a level of over 5 million bushels. They are a commodity which the world wants, and will buy, and which we can produce.

There is one reason American soybeans are selling—price. It is backed up by quality. No other country can compete with us today. Soybeans from the U. S. are being delivered to Japanese ports at a lower price than soybeans from any other country in the world. Except in the very exceptional case the same applies in the markets of Europe.

The soybean industry is relatively new to American agriculture. The leadership through recent years has insisted that support prices by government be held at levels which would permit us to be competitive in the markets of the world. American Soybean Association representatives did the unprecedented thing when they requested—voluntarily—a reduction in support level.

Contrasted with some other commodities the soybean story is a strange one. Commodity after commodity in the American agricultural economy has been priced out of world markets. Others have allowed quality factors to eliminate them from world markets. We have become residual suppliers on many commodities because of our zeal to assure maximum returns. We lost sight of the fact that prices fixed at too high levels stimulate production in other areas of the world, and that we have in effect subsidized the production of those areas.

Cotton, wheat, rice and tobacco are good examples. Domestic surpluses are the result. And surpluses are being produced in other areas of the world because of our pricing basis. It is doubtful if we can ever regain those markets which were once ours.

Fortunately, leadership in the soybean industry has followed a different approach. We are now the world's largest producers of soybeans, we are selling into world markets in unprecedented quantities, we are selling the oil and the meal here at home in quantities never before approached, we are fast using up the largest crop in our his-

tory—and producers are making money at it. As we have increased production we have increased demands—never yet have we had a reasonable carryover, in the terms of any other commodity.

Let us never, in the soybean industry, get ourselves in the position of pricing our commodities out of the market. Let's continue to produce and sell. Let's produce for consumption, and not for storage. Let's produce the type and the quality which the market demands.

Fats and oils and protein are the two most scarce commodities in the food markets of the world. Millions of people today have inadequate diets. They can never afford the milk, meat and eggs of the American diet. They can afford the protein of soybeans. And the oil of soybeans, too. If we will continue to produce efficiently, and sell reasonably, without getting inflated ideas of the value of our products, we can build for ourselves a good share of the world markets. If we will go out and work at it we can build an even greater share.

MARKET IS BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

The increased cotton tonnage, together with the largest soybean crop in history and the large pig crop add up to what would normally be considered as a fats and oils surplus. And unquestionably, when viewed in comparison with domestic consumption levels, we have gone far beyond.

But the world fats and oils situation is far different. Exports of soybeans in recent weeks are a good demonstration. Cottonseed oil, lard, soybeans and soybean oil are all moving out of the country in quantity. P. L. 480 funds are an important factor. Another important factor, too, is our prices. They are below those of most any other supplier.

We should not forget that the United States is one of the few surplus areas where cheap fats and oils are available. Many of the countries which were exporters prewar, or in the immediate postwar period, are now consuming increasing percentages of their production. Political developments have also influenced the flow of fats.

Best interests of soybean producers will be served, however, if a steady flow of soybeans can be fed into the markets. Processor stocks are not large, beans must be fed to them in quantities to keep plants operating through each week and month if we are to hold the gains which we have made in product markets, especially meal.



Now! TRACTION BOOSTER
brings new Big Capacity implements



Changes a dragging load to a Rolling load!

Hydraulic TRACTION BOOSTER *automatically* shifts implement weight to tractor's drive wheels, as needed, for ground-gripping traction. Instead of a dragging weight, you have rolling weight... an easier load to pull, requiring less fuel per acre.

**NEW POWER PRINCIPLE
 PUTS YOU ACRES AHEAD**

The Allis-Chalmers Traction Booster now expands the work power of the WD-45 Tractor by acres... enables you to do *more work better*.

You will instantly recognize the importance of this fundamental advancement when you see the WD-45 pulling the new Allis-Chalmers 10 or 12½-foot double action disc harrow... discing up to 50 or 60 acres a day... or... when you watch it handle the new 4-bottom moldboard plow or heavy-duty, 4-blade disc plow.

And of course these new WD-45 implements have handy SNAP-COUPLER Hitch which pulls from a single, free-swing hitchpoint ahead of the rear axle.

Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer for a demonstration of this important new advancement. It's today's big news to power-wise, cost-conscious farmers!

FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION—MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS



SNAP-COUPLER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.
 JANUARY, 1956

See your
BUTLER
contractor for...

QUICK EXPANSION

with **BUTLER** steel grain tanks

Your Butler contractor can have Butler bolted tanks up and ready to fill weeks ahead of other types of construction. The precision-made Butler steel sheets go into place fast in the hands of his experienced crews. This and the low initial cost of Butler bolted tanks mean minimum erected cost.

Butler precision-made tanks continue to give savings year after year! Bolted all-steel construction minimizes upkeep. And, the weather-tight construction safeguards your grain.

Call your Butler contractor (see listing on opposite page). He'll take storage construction problems *completely* off your hands. If no contractor is listed in your locality, write the Butler office nearest you.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

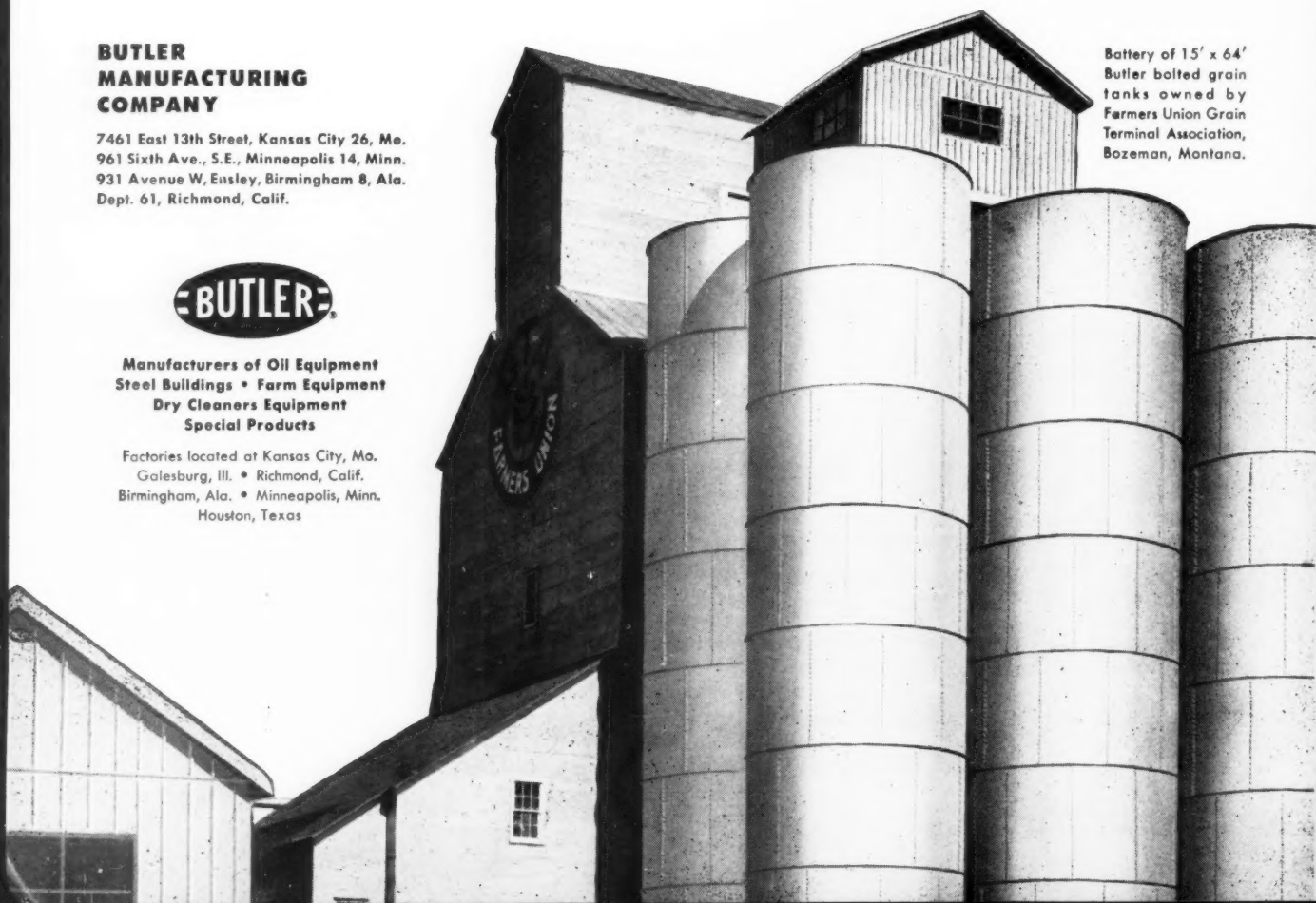
7461 East 13th Street, Kansas City 26, Mo.
961 Sixth Ave., S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
931 Avenue W, Ensley, Birmingham 8, Ala.
Dept. 61, Richmond, Calif.



Manufacturers of Oil Equipment
Steel Buildings • Farm Equipment
Dry Cleaners Equipment
Special Products

Factories located at Kansas City, Mo.
Galesburg, Ill. • Richmond, Calif.
Birmingham, Ala. • Minneapolis, Minn.
Houston, Texas

Battery of 15' x 64'
Butler bolted grain
tanks owned by
Farmers Union Grain
Terminal Association,
Bozeman, Montana.



Find your **BUTLER** contractor listed here

ARKANSAS

Short & Brownlee Co., Highway 67 North, Newport

CALIFORNIA

J. W. Williamson & Sons, Inc., 1545 S. Greenwood Ave., Montebello
Woodland Mill Supply Co., P. O. Box 426, Woodland

DELAWARE

O. A. Newton & Son Co., Bridgeville

GEORGIA

Henderson Steele Const. Co., 418 W. Myrtle, Gainesville
T. E. Stivers Milling Engineers
108 Rutland Building, Decatur

IDAHO

J. H. Wise & Son, 222 Broadway, Boise
Louis A. Thorson, 277 Pierce Street, Twin Falls

ILLINOIS

Western Tank & Bldg. Corp., 217 Standard Bldg., Decatur

IOWA

Mill & Elevator Serv. Co., Box 141, Highland Park Station
Des Moines
E. W. Epperson & Co., Sumner

KANSAS

Ernest Engineering Co., 601 N. Van Buren, Topeka
Roberts Construction Co.
714 Main Street, Sabetha

MINNESOTA

Hoganson Const. Co., 622 Flour Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis
T. E. Ibberson Const. Co., 400 Flour Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis
Strong Scott Manufacturing Co.
451 N.E. Taft, Minneapolis

MISSOURI

Kansas City Millwright Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City
The Essmuller Co., 1220 S. 8th Street, St. Louis

MONTANA

Burt Talcott, Builder, 2600 Ninth Ave., N., Great Falls

NEBRASKA

Jones Construction Co., Grant
G. E. Morrison Const. Co., 5405 Redman Ave., Omaha

NEW MEXICO

The Banes Co., 4322 Second St., N. W., Albuquerque

NORTH CAROLINA

Aeroglide Corporation, 510 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

Koland Construction Co., Bottineau

OHIO

Ballard Sales & Engineering Co., Gratis

OREGON

Portland Erection Co., Inc., 8049 Schiller S.W., Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Sprout Waldron & Co., Inc., Muncy

SOUTH DAKOTA

All States Eng. Co., 520 Second Ave., N. E., Aberdeen

TENNESSEE

W. J. Savage Co., Flour & Feed Mill Div., Knoxville
Dabney Hoover Supply Co., 312 Virginia, Memphis

TEXAS

E. O. Ross, Inc., 1903 N. Lexington Blvd., Corpus Christi
Briggs Weaver Machinery Co., 5000 Hines Blvd., Dallas

WASHINGTON

The Haskins Co., East 3613 Main, Spokane

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

GROWERS

Gwaltney Wins in Indiana

EUGENE GWALTNEY of Delaware County is again the soybean growing champion of Indiana. The measured yield from his best 5 acres of Clark soybeans was 54.6 bushels in the 1955 contest of the Indiana Corn Growers Association. Gwaltney had previously been state champion in 1945 with a yield of 51.9.

Nearest competitor this year among 88 contestants in 17 counties was Herman Miller of Bluffton, Wells County, with a yield of 52.6 bushels of the Harosoy variety. L. K. Wyckoff of Valparaiso, Porter County, checked 52.1 bushels of the same variety for third.

Glenn Kinsell of Remington, Benton County, with a yield of 50.8 bushels of Clarks ranked fourth in the state contest. He replaced the 1954 Benton County champion Tom Maddox who produced the alltime high of 63.6 bushels per acre that year to win the state championship.

Clifton Cardwell of Windfall, Tipson County, was fifth with 50 bushels, and Kenneth Walters of Francesville, Jasper County, was sixth with 49.1 bushels. Both grew Harosoys.

The new high yielding Clark, a variety 2 weeks later than Hawkeye or Harosoy, was used by 37 of the state contestants and won more county championships than any other variety. The older Hawkeye was second in popularity and was most widely used in Benton County. Harosoy, also a recently certified variety, made a good record for the 10 northern Indiana contestants using it. Lincoln, Dorman, Wabash and Chief were the other varieties grown.

Gwaltney, like all growers except one, planted his soys in rows to step up his production. However, he used narrow 36-inch rows. Seeding rate was 3 pecks per acre. His Purdue soil test showed ideal lime content of the contest field, an adequate phosphate supply of 400 pounds per acre, and a good supply of 200 pounds of potash. He supplemented this with starter fertilizer of 250 pounds of 0-12-12.

He gave row cultivation three times. He follows an excellent rotation of corn, soybeans and grain sown to a mixture of alfalfa and red clover.

Like most of the competing farmers, Gwaltney points out that good farming practices throughout the rotation rather than intensive fertilization for the soybeans or any other unusual practices have been the contributing factors to good soybean crops. He stresses the importance of weed control to reduce competition for moisture and plant food.

With the other crops champions of 1955, he was honored at the annual banquet of the association at Purdue University Jan. 6, where he received the Roy Caldwell championship trophy.

Corn-Bean Rotations

SOYBEAN yields at the Illinois Experiment Station have shown a progressively higher advantage for a 4-year rotation.

L. B. Miller, soil fertility specialist at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, reports that, in a 2-year corn-soybean rotation at the station fields here, bean yields during the past 4 years have averaged 17.4 bushels an acre without soil treatment and 20.4 bushels with treatment of lime, phosphate, potash and nitrogen.

Corresponding yields of soybeans in a 4-year rotation of corn, soybeans, wheat and mixed hay have averaged 21.4 bushels an acre without treatment and 28.2 bushels with treatment.

This experiment began in 1947 on depleted brown silt loam soil. The plots are duplicated and randomized for accuracy. In 1947 the bean yields were slightly higher in the 2-year rotation than in the 4-year rotation. Since then the advantage has always been with the 4-year system, and it has become progressively larger.

During the past 4 years (1952-1955) untreated land in the corn, beans, wheat, hay rotation has yielded 1 bushel more per acre than treated land in the corn-bean rotation, and treatment has resulted in a 7.8-bushel advantage for the longer rotation, Miller points out.

Cost account records show that a yield of about 17 bushels of soybeans per acre is required to pay the cost of producing an acre of soybeans in central Illinois.

Steigelmeier Wins

H. L. Steigelmeier, Normal, Ill., won the 1955 soybean championship at the Grain and Hay Show held in conjunction with the International Livestock Exposition Nov. 25-Dec. 3.

Reserve champion was E. W. Doubet, Hanna City, Ill.

Steigelmeier was first place winner in regions 4 and 8; Doubet in regions 3 and 7.

Homer Scobee & Son, Osgood, Ontario, were first place winners in regions 1 and 2.

Steigelmeier had previously won first place at the International in 1946, 1947 and 1950.



OIL MILL. Left to right, M. Muraki, manager of the Yokkaichi Mamekasu Manufacturing Co., Yokkaichi oil mill; Strayer; and Dr. K. Sugimoto, secretary of the Japan Oil and Fats Manufacturers Association, Tokyo. Taken in front of the mill.

**First of a series
of reports by
the editor covering
his recent marketing
study for the
U. S. Department of Agriculture
in the Far East**

WE MUST REMEMBER

U. S. Soybeans Are Food for the Japanese

By GEO. M. STRAYER



HOWARD KURTZ of the board of grain supervisors, AMS, Chicago, examining a sample of soybeans at the Tokyo laboratory of the Japan Oil Stuff Inspectors Corp., a private firm that does soybean inspection work for Japanese oilseed millers.

"**G**OOD POSSIBILITY of maintaining or even expanding our present large market for U. S. soybeans in Japan, provided we here in the United States will meet the special demands of the Japanese market," would best summarize my findings as I made a 6-week first-hand study of the Japanese market for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

If we are to continue to supply the Japanese market we must immediately recognize that to the Japanese soybeans are human food, in contrast to our own conditions where the oil is used as food and meal is used in livestock feeding. We produce soybeans which entirely coincide with the needs of the Japanese market. Our problem is that of removing foreign material, and of preventing development of foreign material content as the beans are handled and shipped. We must also solve the problems created by breakage in handling, and by classification of green seed-coated soybeans as yellow under our federal grading standards.

Japan wants clean soybeans. For generations she has been getting them from Manchurian sources. Pre-war almost the entire needs were supplied by Manchurian imports.

With Manchuria now behind the iron curtain we have been successful in stepping into the Japanese market, last year supplying 20 million out of 26 million bushels in imports. Because Manchurian beans have for years arrived with foreign material content of 1½% or less, the approximately 3,000 oil mills, 6,000 soy sauce plants, 5,000 soybean paste plants and the 50,000 tofu or soybean curd plants in most cases do not have cleaning facilities. They cannot afford them. They must use the beans as they are delivered. U. S. soybeans, with high foreign material, pose a problem they had never before encountered. The solution must be found at our end if we are interested in continuation of the market.

No Doubt About F. M.

There is no question about comparative foreign material content, in my estimation. Recognizing that it is to the advantage of the buyer to raise objections to the commodity as it is delivered, I checked large quantities of deliveries from U. S. sources, along with Japanese beans, Manchurian and Brazilian lots. Based on our standards, U. S. soybeans in most cases just do contain more foreign material. Upon inspection at a large number of plants I

was forced to admit the differential. Several horrible examples were brought to my attention.

Part of our problem was solved this Sept. 1 when the new standards went into effect. Under the 2% maximum foreign material content allowed in No. 2 soybeans the deliveries which Howard Kurtz and I saw arriving in Japan were much more satisfactory than previous cargoes. Foreign material which naturally occurs in soybeans, as well as the type which finds its way into the commodity as it is handled, was at lower levels.

Part of our problem is of our own creation. The U. S. standards are used in checking arrivals from this country. Manchurian standards are used in checking Manchurian deliveries. Our standards classify all particles of soybeans which go thru the 8/64-inch round hole screen as foreign material. Manchurian standards classify such broken particles of soybeans as unsound soybeans, but **not as foreign material**. If we assume that one-half the foreign material content of a specific lot of U. S. beans is broken particles which passed through this screen, and that the total is the maximum of 2%, we have immediately placed ourselves at a disadvantage of the 1% foreign material. With the broken particles classified as splits, where they should be in my estimation, our comparative foreign material content would look far better.

The officially designated grading agencies in Japan use the standards of the selling nation on any specific lot of soybeans. It is natural they should do so. If we want to be competitive we must recognize as do the Manchurian standards, that broken particles of soybeans have merely changed form, but that they still produce soybean products, contrasted with true foreign material, which is useless and in most cases a distinct detriment to the user. One percent additional split soybeans would be a minor factor. One percent additional foreign material is a major factor, for the buyer must assume it consists of material truly foreign to the soybean crop.

Breakage Problem

In addition, breakage of soybeans occurs each time the commodity is handled. When classified as foreign material the particles of soybeans created build up to undesirable levels, especially on high quality lots of low moisture content. Foreign material figures on delivery never correspond with those at loading, for the several handlings which occur between hold of the ship and lighterage or barge delivery to the plant where bagging is done create additional foreign material content, under our standards. Removal of



PLANT of Hohnen Oil Co., Ltd., at Shimizu, Japan. Yearly capacity 300,000 tons. Operates on soybeans only. Produces oil, refines, bleaches, deodorizes and packages for consumer sale; and meal, glue, flour and flakes for miso and tofu production.

the broken particles from classification as foreign material would immediately solve this problem.

Another of our export problems on soybeans is of our own creation, and it is also one to which we must find the solution. Our grade certificates issued on a cargo as loaded represent the average of the cargo. But soybeans do not load on an average. The area immediately below the spout shows a high concentration of the weed seeds, dirt and sand and other materials which do not flow freely. The light materials such as stems, pods and trash congregate at the surface and toward the outside of the pile as loading occurs. Three zones of material are created, two of them high in foreign material, one of them relatively low.

On arrival in Japan the cargo may be broken up into a hundred or more lots. Those bags which are filled from the area where weed seeds and other heavy or non-free-flowing materials concentrate will show exceedingly high f. m. content. The buyer who receives that lot will be exceedingly unhappy. The buyer who receives the bags containing the high concentration of light material will be unhappy because it appears to be present in far greater quantities than weights would show. The larger number of buyers who receive the relatively clean beans from the remainder of the cargo will be pleased — but you never hear from them.

We must devise some means of uniform loading of soybean cargoes. Howard Kurtz, when I left Japan, expressed the belief this was one of our major problems. It is one which can be solved here and nowhere else. Uniform loading would please all buyers. The present non-

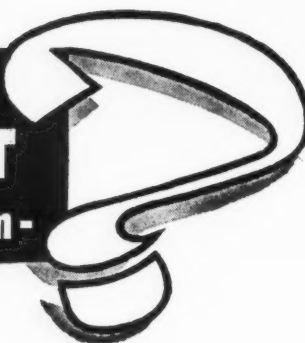


MEDAL OF HONOR is presented to K. Sugiyama, chairman of the board of directors, Hohnen Oil Co., Tokyo, as an award for his service to the oils and fats industry of Japan. Award was presented from the Japanese government by Mr. Kono, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Nov. 23. On the previous day Mr. Sugiyama had an audience with the Emperor who commended him.



SAMPLES of soybeans from various countries are examined at the Takeya miso plant. Left to right, E. Fujimori, the plant's manager; J. Amano, Marubeni-iida Co., Ltd., and Strayer.

WHY *Buy* A... HOT SPOT Temperature System-



If You Can Answer "Yes" to These Questions
... You Don't Need a Hot Spot System

1. CAN YOU TELL WHEN OIL CONTENT "KICKS OFF" BEANS?

Hot Spot system warns you before such condition begins—in time to prevent losses. Hot Spot system keeps you one jump ahead of trouble.

2. CAN YOU SEE MOISTURE TRANS- LOCATION INSIDE YOUR BINS?

Hot Spot system can—virtually "x-rays" your bins from bottom to top at every 6-foot level. By interpreting temperature changes from bottom to top of bins, you can tell if moisture pockets are forming.

3. ARE YOU FINANCIALLY STRONG ENOUGH TO TAKE THE RISK?

Hot Spot system takes risk out of bean handling. Short harvest time forces you to take uneven beans . . . green and ripe beans. And shortages of box cars puts you in storing business. Then the risk in grade slipping is yours. Without Hot Spot system, loss of grade on one bin alone would pay for system. Hot Spot system eliminates loss of grade risk.

4. CAN YOU KEEP ALL FOREIGN MATERIAL OUT?

Neither can Hot Spot. But dirt-chaff, green weeds, seeds no bother to Hot Spot system . . . that's Hot Spot's job—to let you know if and where foreign material is disturbing, threatening your beans. Warns you before damage occurs.

5. ARE YOU A GOOD MERCHANDISER ... DO YOU KNOW WHICH BIN TO SHIP FIRST?

Sure, you are or you wouldn't be in business today. With Hot Spot system you can hold longer or ship on best market advantages . . . no "scared" turnings or shipping. Hot Spot guides shipping—tells which bin should go first and when.

DOC "HOT SPOT" says



"Your Grain's Health Is Your Elevator's Wealth"

HOT SPOT DETECTOR, Inc.

214 THIRD ST.

DES MOINES, IOWA

uniform loading displeases far too high a percentage of our customers.

To the Japanese soybeans are human food. Color is important in that food. On some commodities such as tofu and miso the color determines selling price. A light yellow colored bean is greatly preferred. When the Japanese buyer purchases U. S. No. 2 yellow soybeans, and is delivered green seed-coated beans which make a lower priced product, he objects. He has every right to do so. We must devise means of purchasing which will assure delivery of what the buyer prefers. You will hear more of this in coming months.

Are Meat, Milk, Eggs

The role played by milk, meat and eggs in the diets of America is taken by soybeans in the diets of Japan. The national economy of the nation, the vast population approaching 90 million people on a group of islands about the size of California, and a high proportion of that area untillable, will not permit animal products. Through generations of frugal existence the Japanese family has learned to use rice and soybeans as the major dietary items. Today there is supplementation with some wheat products, some fish, and small quantities of other proteins.

Soybeans, soybean oil and soybean meal or flakes are all HUMAN FOOD in Japan. Cockleburs, morning glory seeds, corn, foxtail seed, sticks, stems, pods and sand and dust do not make good food products.

In the Japanese diet soybeans are very seldom used direct or in the whole state. They are fermented in one way or another, or they are first made into milk and then the curd products utilized. Experience has shown that soy protein is best assimilated by the human body after fermentation or water extraction such as is used in milk and curd production.

The Japanese soybean industry is quite highly organized. During my recent visit I was privileged to work with officials of the Japan Oil and Fats Manufacturers Association, which is the equivalent of our processors association, with the Japan Soy Sauce Brewers Association, the All Japan Soybean Paste Association, and with officials of the tofu or Japan Soybean Curd Association. Also with representatives of the import firms and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In each case I was extended the finest of cooperation, and made visits to the individual plants where I saw U. S. soybeans being utilized, along with supplies from Japanese, Manchurian and Brazilian sources, and where I was able to see for myself the comparative quality of the deliveries.

Late News

Published 32 times
yearly as a service
to the soybean
industry.

Vol. 3, No. 31

Hudson, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1956

MOVEMENT OF THE CROP

According to our reports there has been a continuous small country movement of soybeans in most main Northern producing areas of late, and this movement was expected to pick up after Jan. 1. Though the movement is not heavy there is nothing like the holding tendency of a year ago. Processors appear to be able to buy beans as needed.

Objective of most producers still appears to be a modest rise, with \$2.25 plus storage most frequently mentioned. A few are talking of a somewhat higher figure.

C. R. Acord, Kansas, Ill., writes very few beans are moving in his area and that some will move at \$2.25 above storage. None so far are asking over \$2.40 above storage.

Karl Nolin, Farmers Cooperative Association, Ralston, Iowa, reports a light movement with farmers waiting for \$2.20-\$2.25.

L. R. Brewster, General Mills, Rossford, Ohio, reports a small volume of beans is being offered every day, with the movement expected to be a little stronger after Jan. 1.

Inspected receipts for the October-November period totaled over one-fifth above last year, 122.4 million bushels compared with 99.9 million for the same period a year ago.

Soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets Dec. 23 totaled 22.3 million bushels compared with 10 million for the same date a year ago.

SOYBEANS IN STORAGE

Our spot reports would indicate that 20 to 40% of the crop may still be in farmers' hands in Illinois, and perhaps close to half of it in northern Iowa; a substantial quantity in southwestern Indiana and western Kentucky; 20% in the Midsouth. Not over 5 to 10% is in storage in most other areas.

Our reports do not indicate any strong trend toward taking advantage of government loans, except in Iowa and Minnesota where 20-30% may go under loan. It appears that not over 10-15% of the crop may go under loan in most other main producing areas, and even less in the south. But a market break during January could change the trend.

Remember Jan. 31 is the last chance to get a loan or purchase agreement on soybeans. Act soon. The final date of repayment is May 31.

MARKET OUTLOOK

With Congress in session, the soybean and fats and oils markets will soon have ammunition from Washington, Trade News Service, New York, points out. "This will come in the form of agitation to help the farmer. The chances are great that the initial reaction to the utterances from Congress will be of such a nature as to readily spark speculative buying enthusiasm."

Trade News Service sees a soybean disappearance of 108 million bushels of soybeans in the first quarter of the 1955 crop year, 16 million bushels more than for the first quarter of last year.

One major Illinois processor thinks 11½¢ on soybean oil may be about the top. If this is true, "if grain and livestock prices do not improve considerably, I can't see how soybean oil meal or soy-



beans can get very high—maybe \$2.50 Chicago on the May future. **I think feed prices will have to remain low to prevent livestock liquidation.**

Quoting Bache & Co., Chicago broker: "The continuation of export sales, the unavailability of soybeans in export positions and the probability that soybean processors will have to re-enter the market to replace inventory over the near term, make setbacks in soybeans unlikely." (See outlook article in this issue and Washington Digest on page 32 for further information on outlook.)

REPORTS ON EXPORTS

Exports for the new crop year were running almost one-third more than a year ago as of Dec. 23. Total inspections for export and shipments to Canada in the Oct. 1 - Dec. 23 period were 31.5 million bushels compared with 23.3 million for the year earlier period.

A total of 2.4 million bushels of soybeans is booked to be loaded out of the Port of New Orleans between Dec. 29 and Jan. 22, according to W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc., New Orleans freight brokers.

U. S. Department of Agriculture has had a lot of inquiries about the so-called 9-million-bushel loss in U. S. soybean exports to Japan due to the recent Japanese allocation to importers that favored Red China.

The figure was contained in a message from Geo. M. Strayer, Soybean Digest editor, while on his marketing mission in Japan. There was an error. **The action is expected to cost the United States 900,000 bushels in exports instead of 9 million bushels as was reported by the Digest.**

(See the first of a series of reports by Strayer on his mission on page 8.)

TARIFF ON SOYBEAN SEED

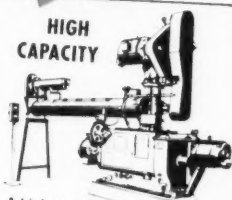
Possible reduction of the 2¢-a-pound tariff on soybeans for seed purposes will be considered by the Committee for Reciprocity Information in hearings beginning Jan. 17. **The American Soybean Association has filed a statement with the U. S. Tariff Commission favoring removal of the tariff.** The statement points out that while the tariff may have been levied as a protection to U. S. farmers, it actually penalizes U. S. farmers wishing to buy seed of early varieties from Canada. No likelihood of opposition to removal of the duty is seen.

	Cash prices Dec. 30
Soybeans, No. 2 yellow, Chicago, bu.	\$ 2.39½
Soybean oil, crude Decatur, lb.11¼
Soybean oil meal, Decatur, ton	51.50
Value of the meal plus oil from a bushel of soybeans based on above prices (11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of meal) ..	2.47

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Dec. 30	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Dec. 30	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Dec. 30
Ark.....	\$2.10		
Ill.....	2.20@ \$2.25	\$2.16	\$50@ \$74
Ind.....	218.		70
Iowa.....	2.13½	2.14	66@ 75
Kans.....	2.07	2.07	69
Ky.....	2.18		65
Ohio.....	2.22@ 2.24		
Tenn.....	2.05@ 2.10		75@ 77

A One-Minute Cinema of ANDERSON EQUIPMENT AND PROCESSES...

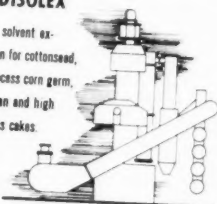
HIGH CAPACITY



A high-speed
mechanical Expeller process.

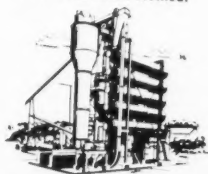
DISOLEX

Direct solvent ex-
traction for cottonseed,
dry process corn germ,
rice bran and high
oil press cakes.



EXSOLEX

A patented pre-press,
solvent extraction method.



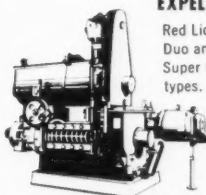
MEAL EXTRACTION

Low-cost, pre-
press solvent
process for the
production of
granular meal.



EXPPELLERS

Red Lion,
Duo and
Super Duo
types.



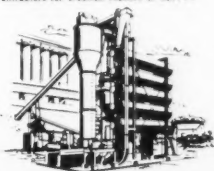
DRYERS

High capacity removal of moisture
from grains and vegetable oil seeds.



SOLVENT PLANTS

Total immersion, basket type, or horizontal
extractors for erection indoors or out.



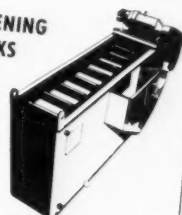
COOKER-DRYERS

Properly
condition
oleaginous
materials.



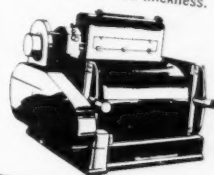
SCREENING TANKS

Product
oil cooling
systems.



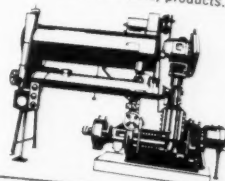
FLAKING MILLS

Make uniform flakes of
any specified thickness.



GRAIN EXPANDERS

Expands corn, wheat, hominy feed
into crisp, palatable, products.



For Every Vegetable Oil Milling Need
Look to ANDERSON



THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY
1941 West 96th Street • Cleveland 2, Ohio, U.S.A.
Subsidiary of Chesapeake Industries, Inc.

1956 OUTLOOK—

See Higher Bean, Meal prices; More Exports, Normal Carry- over

Heavy rate of
crush balanced by
expanding market for
soybean oil meal.

(Staff Written)

AT THE START of a new year this is about the way our observers size up the soybean outlook for the balance of the 1955-crop year which extends to Sept. 30, 1956.

1—The crop has moved at a more rapid rate than a year ago, and will continue to be marketed in an orderly manner unless the price goes down. Then a considerable quantity of beans may move under government loan.

2—All or most of the crop will be processed or exported, with no more than a normal carryover into the next crop year.

3—Bean prices will continue to average a little above support level, and there may be some price rise before next summer.

4—The market for meal is undergoing a slow but healthy expansion and the price may be up a little by spring.

5—Exports should be higher than last year, with a large demand abroad for vegetable oils.

6—The size of the soybean acreage to be planted next spring will depend on government agricultural programs. If no restrictions are placed on soybean acreage, there will be a further expansion.

The cautious optimism that exists at present seems to be based on the demonstrated ability of the markets to absorb huge quantities of beans, meal and oil, with processing operations being conducted at an unprecedented rate; and the growing belief that supplies of 1955-crop soybeans are not great in relation to probable usage during the coming year.

As Glenn Pogeler, North Iowa Processing Association, Mason City, states: "The market has done a terrific job of absorbing the largest production of meal and oil the processors have ever put out."

States Pogeler: "I feel that the market is being expanded continuously because of the present low price. The soybean oil meal being produced is being consumed at a record rate.

"I believe there are some changes being made in the feed distribution and mixing pattern that indicate that the small local mixer is getting a bigger share of the feed mixing business."

And quoting W. E. Huge, vice president, Central Soya Co., Inc.: "Statistics of the recent period confirm that soybeans are capturing a steadily expanding meal market.

"I recall that several years ago we offered the observation that if agriculture would ever experience 24 successive months during which soybean oil meal prices did not exceed \$65, that everyone would be amazed at the size of the market that would thereby be developed."

CROP MOVEMENT. Most of our observers say soybeans have been marketed in larger volume than a year ago in their respective areas. Movement has been small in recent weeks but there has been continued selling in some areas.

Some movement is expected at the beginning of the new tax year, and considerable quantities may be sold on any rise in the market. Farmers remember last year's poor experience with holding. And some of them need cash.

But if the market weakens between now and Jan. 31, more beans will undoubtedly go under government loan. This factor alone should be enough to sustain price levels, in the opinion of Trade News Service, New York.

T. A. Hieronymus, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois, says farmers have not sold soybeans at as fast a rate as some suppose. He points out that processors had less than 3 months' supply of beans on hand Nov. 1, if they continue to crush at the October rate of over 25 million bushels—which was about normal for that date. (Last year processors had less than a 2 months' supply on Nov. 1.)

"Farmers have sold a normal proportion of the crop," states Hieronymus. "The general scarcity of space has made it seem like more. Farmers have not sold much corn, yet the basis has been very wide. The soybean basis was quite wide but has recently narrowed rapidly indicating that processors have been reaching out for supplies.

"What will farmers do with the soybeans they hold? I think they will sell them about like usual. There should be a fairly normal distribution of receipts at processing plants for the balance of the year.

"The price is now high enough in relation to the loan to keep it from becoming an important market factor. It is a good source of credit and may thus encourage some holding by farmers."



HIERONYMUS: Sees a possible bulge in meal.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

SUPPLIES. Observers are beginning to point out that, far from having a big carryover of 1955-crop soybeans, supplies will be barely enough to finish out the crop year if the rate of crushing and export of the past several months continues.

Fred H. Hafner, director of soybean oil meal sales for General Mills, Inc., sees soybean stocks as of Jan. 1 as being little or no greater than they were a year ago. And we wound up the 1954-crop year with only a 10-million-bushel carryover after a slower rate of crush and possibly lower exports for the year.

Hafner, in a market letter issued Dec. 14, estimated that 367.3 million bushels of soybeans were available Oct. 1. He pointed out that if disappearance were to continue at the October rate of 25.3 million bushels processed plus 8.8 million bushels exported supplies would be exhausted before next Sept. 1. Hafner based his statement on expected continued heavy disappearance in November and December.

He stated disappearance for the first 3 months of the new crop year could be 105 million bushels. This would leave us with soybean stocks totaling 262 million bushels, only a million bushels more than were available on Jan. 1, 1955.

Quoting Hieronymus at the University of Illinois: "In October we crushed 25.3 million bushels of beans and shipped 569,000 tons of meal from processing plants. The previous record for October was 531,000 in 1952. We have set records for each individual month shipments for every month since last May. This rate of shipment of meal and crush of soybeans is greater than our supply of soybeans if we assume an export of 65 million bushels.

"We are currently using meal fast enough to use up this record crop of soybeans. This kind of usage rate is necessarily built on low prices. It cannot be sustained if prices get very high."

However, Leslie Analytical Organization, Columbus, Ohio, predicts a carryover of soybeans of 34 to 39 million bushels into the 1956-crop year, based on USDA crop estimates, a crush of 257 to 262 million bushels, a farm use of 30 million bushels and exports totaling 56 million bushels.

Quoting Leslie: "It is apparent there will be a record surplus of soybeans on hand at the end of this season. It is doubtful if any further sustained price strength can develop unless there is a considerable improvement in the conversion ratio."

Of course the more optimistic outlook is based on a continued rapid rate of processing which nobody definitely predicts. A narrowing of the conversion ratio or impounding of large quantities of soybeans under government loan are two contingencies that might result in a slowing

down of processing operations. And the heaviest processing operations normally come at the beginning of the season.

OUTLOOK FOR BEANS. Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind., sees soybeans in storage as good property, and predicts a minimum price rise of 25c a bushel between Dec. 1 and May 15, with a 50c-a-bushel rise not impossible.

Pogeler at Mason City agrees. "I expect soybeans to hold around these levels for quite some time with a possibility of a break some time in late January or early February and then with a rise late in the spring or early summer. I believe that soybeans will probably go to \$2.85 in Chicago before this year's crop has all gone to market."

Quoting Hafner of General Mills: "I foresee the industry exhausting its present supplies of soybeans by March and therefore processors should become good prospective buyers by mid-January to early February. Some farmers, in my opinion, will be willing to sell if they can net the support price plus 10c per bushel.

"However, I think we must recognize that soybeans are in very strong hands. Whereas the soybean supply situation may discourage speculators from wanting to own the September soybean option and possibly the July at anything over the support level equivalent, nevertheless the March and May options could both develop substantial premiums over the deferred months. I am quite friendly to soybeans and could foresee an advance to the \$2.50 level in the Chicago futures without any difficulty.

"I feel that the best prices that can be realized will occur either during the March-June period or during early September. Every farmer should be able to get better than 10c over the government support price for his soybeans if he acts quickly at the right time."

But one processor questions whether meal prices can be pushed up much at present livestock and grain prices. With processing margins "in the red 10c to 15c per bushel," he believes the crush will be reduced unless margins improve. He thinks soybeans can't go up over 5c to 10c a bushel unless conditions change considerably.

MEAL. Quoting Hafner at General Mills: "The high production of soybean oil meal is, unfortunately, not all being consumed but is going into store. As more storage space is made available, the time will come when the flow of meal to market will be more orderly than it was during November. We anticipate heavy meal consumption during the spring at which time meal prices should reach their highs for the year.

"Totally unrestricted meal prob-



POGELER: Believes there are changes in the feed distribution pattern.

ably will not trade above \$60 during the balance of the crop year—and more than likely that level will not be reached. I do feel meal is underpriced and that an average value for unrestricted meal from here on will be closer to \$55 than \$50."

Hieronymus sees the possibility of sharply higher meal prices for a time in the spring if most or all of several contingencies come to pass. He mentions these as a continued good price for eggs, some recovery in the price of hogs, no reduction in the spring pig crop, continued large broiler production, and the projected sharp increase in the spring chick hatch.

Pogeler, although he sees the possibility of \$40 meal "on an extreme futures break," believes it will rise far enough later in the spring and summer to allow beans to go to \$2.85 in Chicago.

SOYBEAN OIL. Huge at Central Soya states: "We have an obvious oversupply of fats and oils in this country, and government attitude will have an important bearing on the price of oil, meal and beans."

Quoting Hieronymus: "I am not as optimistic about the outlook for soybean oil prices as I have been. It appears to me that 10½c oil brings in a pretty good volume of buying. This is the season of heaviest production of major fats and oils, particularly lard, so it is unlikely that soybean oil will go much, if any, under the 10½c mark.

"However, we must export record quantities of our major edible fats again this year. In terms of crude fats our total supply of lard, cottonseed oil and soybean oil, including the oil content of all our soybeans, amounts to 8 billion 753 million pounds. If we use 6 billion 238 million pounds domestically—and this amount is 4% more than last year—we will need to export 2 billion pounds to reduce our carryover to a

strictly commercial basis without any government inventory.

"This would leave a carryover of a little under 500 million pounds. In the year ending Oct. 1 we exported 1 billion 931 million pounds. So you see exports have to be a little bit bigger to avoid troubles from carry-over.

"P. L. 480 funds will undoubtedly help. The short olive crop will help further but unless substantial amounts get behind the Iron Curtain I have difficulty seeing how we can export this quantity. Accordingly, the prospects of a price increase above the 11-cent level appear to me to be dim."

And Hafner: "The fats and oils supply situation is certainly excessive—and all available. With lard prices tending to be a market depressant I can foresee lower prices for soybean oil—closer to the 10½¢ range—for awhile."

Statements of both Hieronymus and Hafner were made before the late December rise in the price of soybean oil.

EXPORTS. At year's end USDA was concluding or had under consideration P. L. 480 agreements with Argentina, Greece, Italy, Spain, Paraguay and Colombia for purchase of vegetable oils. These contemplated agreements alone will take the

equivalent of the oil from 50 million bushels of soybeans—quite a sizable chunk of the 1955 crop. Strong export activity in vegetable oils in coming weeks seems virtually certain.

Commodity Credit Corp. now owns no cottonseed oil except a few million pounds that will go into the school lunch program. All fats and oils exports will come from private stocks and a much larger proportion is apt to be soybean oil than was true a year ago when most of the oil exported came from the government's cottonseed oil stockpile.

But whether the oil exported is soybean or cottonseed will make little fundamental difference as any purchases will lessen domestic fats and oils supplies by that amount in any case.

Department of Agriculture officials still look for 65 to 70 million bushels of soybeans to be exported during the crop year, compared with 60 million bushels during the past year, and their recent inclination is to consider these figures as being on the low side.

1956 ACREAGE. Until government programs for 1956 jell, any forecasts on soybean acreage to be planted this coming spring are pure guesswork.

Most observers feel that any fur-

ther cuts in cotton, wheat or corn acres will be reflected in a larger soybean acreage unless governmental action is taken to limit soybeans also.

Says Hafner: "I feel definitely the 1956 acreage will exceed 20 million acres (18.3 million in 1955) and the harvested crop will exceed 400 million bushels (371 million in 1955.) My reason for saying this is the increasing trend toward government compliance with corn acreage restrictions to qualify for the loan. Some of this corn acreage plus some additional cotton acreage will be diverted to soybeans, I'm sure."

Check Imported Beans

AN EVALUATION of all shipments of soybeans received from the United States and other exporting countries in the United Kingdom and Europe will be made during coming months by the International Association of Seed Crushers, according to Guy Chipperfield, president, London.

All European processors have been asked to cooperate in the evaluation by sending samples of all incoming shipments to the IASC.

"Now would be an appropriate time to take steps to assess the value of soybeans received from various sources," states Mr. Chipperfield. "Particularly is it desirable to get a fresh assessment of U. S. arrivals under the revised standards."

The IASC will make the information obtained available to the importers and processors concerned, as well as to the American Soybean Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, states Mr. Chipperfield.

Information sought on each shipment of beans imported into Europe will include impurities, percentages of oil, moisture and protein, FFA, color, bleachability and taste of the oil, the percentage of green and immature beans, and the quality of the oil obtained from green beans.

Heads Feed Group

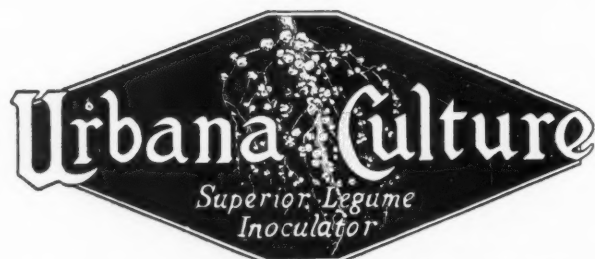
GALE BAKER, Baker's Feed Store, Charleston, was named president of the Illinois Feed Association at the recent annual convention in Springfield, succeeding Quintin A. Siemer.

Dexter Obenhaus, Community Mill, Princeton, was elected vice president; A. T. "Ted" Myren, Faultless Milling Co., Springfield, was made treasurer; and Dean M. Clark, Chicago, was reelected secretary.

New directors named: Fred J. Reinwald, Reinwald Produce Co., Carmi; Bruce L. McDonald, Globe Feed Co., Rockford; and A. T. "Ted" Myren.

INOCULATE SOY BEANS

with



IT PAYS!

The Urbana Laboratories
Urbana, Illinois

Memo from **PAUL JOHNSTON**

To H.K. ✓
Processing on
project 6
must be held to
highest standards
Get it from
Penola
P. J.

specify **PENOLA HEXANE**
for all three important advantages:

- **IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY**—Penola's multi-location storage facilities assure ready supply for your processing needs.
- **FAST DELIVERY**—your Hexane reaches you quickly by truck or tank car.
- **QUALITY**—You can rely on the tested purity of Penola Hexane for high efficiency and economical processing.

And Penola Hexane's low vapor pressure and narrow boiling range mean efficient solvent recovery and maximum yield. For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding your processing operations, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

Penola Oil Company New York • Detroit • Chicago

Penola



PLYWOOD is a leading industrial market for soy flour.

Marketing Vegetable Proteins

Douglas fir plywood and pet foods are leading markets, but there are many others.

By H. A. OLENDORF

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. From speech before meeting of American Chemical Society, division of chemical marketing and economics, at Minneapolis, Minn.

THE LARGEST and best established market for oilseed meals such as cottonseed, linseed and soybean has been the mixed livestock feed industry.

Some oilseed processors have diversified their operations and added specialty products which are gaining acceptance in numerous fields.

Since the soybean derived products have met with the greatest success I will confine my subject to derivatives of the soybean.

About 1926, in Decatur, Ill., the first soy flour in the United States was produced and sold for human consumption. Many refinements and improvements in production have been made since that time.

Also, about 1926 the Douglas fir plywood industry was searching for an adhesive of low cost. Irving F. Laucks, a chemist, had been experimenting with the round cartwheel shaped soybean pressed cake imported from the Orient and from this he perfected a glue which suited quite well. Later, this American-made soy meal and flour replaced the imported pressed cake. Today the Douglas fir plywood and other plywood industries consume a large tonnage of domestic soy protein.

The soybean has been the most rapidly increasing farm crop in the United States during the last 19 years. Here are world statistics.(1)

Soy Flour and Grits for Human Consumption. Three principal types of production for human consumption are available.

1—Full fat contains all the oil of the natural soybean with hulls removed.

2—Low fat contains 4.5% to 9% of the oil from the soybean with hulls removed.

3—Defatted contains less than 1% of the oil from the soybean with hulls removed.

4—In addition to the three types mentioned, there are available spe-

	Bushels Produced		
	United States	All other	World total
1935-39 ave.	56,167,000	407,553,000	463,720,000
1953 crop	268,528,000	382,832,000	651,360,000
1954 crop	342,795,000	403,225,000	746,020,000

Soybean Oil Meal and Cake Utilization—Tons of 2,000 lbs.

	Feed for Livestock	Export, non-feed, industrial, etc.
1935-39 average	816,000	50,000
1953 crop	4,969,700	96,000

Production Soy Flour and Grits for Human Consumption—Tons of 2,000 lbs.

1935-39 average	13,000
1953 crop	66,464

cialty types of varying oil or lecithin content.

All the types are prepared in a way to conform to pure food regulations. All are low in moisture, running from 3 to 8%. All are low in fiber, maximum of 3.5%. Protein runs from 42 to 52%, depending on the type.

Soybean protein contains a good balance of the essential amino acids. There is much literature available showing the nutritional advantage of using soy flour in the diet. Soybean flour is very high in net protein value measured in terms of protein content, digestibility of its protein and biological value.(2)

Net Protein Value of Soybean Products in Comparison With Other High-Protein Foods^{a,2}

Food Product	Protein content %	True digestibility %	Digestible protein content %	Biological value	Net protein content %
Eggs	49.2	100	49	94	46
Beef, round	58.5	100	59	76	44
Soybean flour, medium fat	46.7	96	45	75	34
Cheese, cheddar	39.2	98	38	72	28
Milk, whole	26.7	95	25	90	23
Navy beans, cooked	19.0	85	16	38	6

^a All results expressed on a moisture-free basis.

² Soybeans and Soybean Products, Marley, Vol. 1, p. 407.

Dieticians, the health food store, the nutritionist who specifies soy in various foods, all contribute to swell the annual tonnage sold.

The largest consumer of edible soy is the canner of pet foods. The high protein content aids in elevating the protein level to meet specifications for the food. The moisture absorbing action of soy in the sealed can aids in expanding the contents so the can is full when opened.

Most doughnut mixes contain soy flour. Soy aids in controlling grease absorption and crust browning.

Most frozen waffles also contain soy flour. Here, flavor is improved and an attractive light brown crust results.

Many pancake and waffle mixes contain soy flour for the same reason.

A considerable volume of a specialty bread containing soy flour is now available, especially in New York state. It is called the McCay loaf, High Protein loaf or Cornell Formula loaf.

A substantial quantity of soy is used as a binder and extender in sausage. The Bureau of Animal Industry permits 3% in sausage formulas under federal inspection.

The Kellogg Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., has done a great deal to acquaint the consuming public with soy. Almost everyone is aware of the breakfast cereal called Corn Soya.

Most of us have consumed the protein hydrolyzate with our chop suey or beef steaks.

Soy Flour in Grocery Stores

Mr. Olendorf writes:

I have recently checked at the grocery stores in Decatur and was surprised at the number of foods containing soy flour available to the housewife.

I found approximately the following:

Pancake and waffle mixes	3 brands
Frozen waffles	3 brands
Cookies	1 brand
Cereals	1 brand
Infant foods	1 brand
Bread mixes	1 brand
Doughnuts	At least 4 brands
French fried onions	1 brand
Hypoallergenic products	3 brands
Bread containing soy flour	At least 1 and possibly 2 brands

The above record is somewhat startling. All of these foods are freely available in grocery stores and drug stores depending on the item. Soy flour products in the last few years obviously have been making unheralded but sure inroads into products easily available to the public.

Market Development. Since 1926 there have been nine processing companies in the soy flour business during various periods. Today there are five companies. Development of markets for edible soy flour has been expensive percentage-wise. The industry has had good support from the Department of Agriculture. Scientific work has been carried on by government and industrial laboratories acting alone and in collaboration, with the result that there is now considerable technical literature available to the prospective user of soy flour and related products.

All five processors of edible soy flour are contributing members to an organization called the Soya Food Research Council. Under the leadership of this research council, the industry carries on market development and research work. It is also through this group that quality standards are formulated and maintained for the more staple products.

Several years ago one of the processors initiated a program to sell soy flour in small packages to the housewife through retail grocery stores. It was a bold pioneering venture. The project was successful to a degree but not successful enough to warrant continuation because most women did not fully understand how to use soy flour in their kitchens. As a result of this experience it was indicated that the proper place to sell and incorporate soy flour in food is at the food processor or food blender level. Many prepared mixes in the grocery store today contain soy flour as an ingredient.

Soy flour has a definite place in many foods. The industry's best customer is the food blender who uses soy flour as an ingredient in a food formula. Reasons for use generally center around the low-cost

and desirable functional properties of the added soy flour. Soy flour is usually accepted by a customer only after considerable testing in and out of the laboratory. Technical "know-how" on the part of the processor is often required since it seems that each customer has some requirement which is peculiar to himself. The sale of soy flour and related products generally requires very close co-operation of the sales, laboratory and production personnel.

The bakery industry is consuming substantial quantities of soy flour in



HOW to give candy higher nutritive value and at the same time provide a new outlet for farm products is the object of research by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Its chemists have devised formulas for making candy fortified with soy protein, yeast, and bone flour.

doughnuts and sweet goods. Very little is used in white bread. An excellent loaf can be made with a 3% level of soy flour. Such a loaf contains stepped-up protein value and its characteristics of color, shape and feel compare closely to the standard white loaf. It should stimulate bread sales.

Industrial Soy Protein. Today soy protein for industrial use is available in several forms.

1—A fine ground soy product of about 52% protein for industrial use, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% fat and less than 3.5% fiber. This is usually ground to pass all through a National Bureau of Standards screen No. 100 or No. 200.

2—A mechanically refined and fine ground soy protein product of about 54% protein, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% fat and less than 3.5% fiber. This is usually ground to pass through a National Bureau of Standards screen No. 300.

3—Soy protein isolate. This product contains about 97% protein dry basis. It is an acid-precipitated alkaline extract made from solvent-extracted soy meal.

4—Solvent extracted soy meal processed in a way to meet specifications of the customer concerning fiber content or solubility of the protein. This product is used principally in the manufacture of glue for the Douglas fir plywood industry.

In the early 1930s soy protein became a favored adhesive for Douglas fir plywood. It has always been lower in price than animal protein glues, blood or casein, pound for pound.

Today there are about 60 or 70 mills in the Pacific Northwest producing soft wood plywood. Probably 90% of the plywood is made from Douglas fir. Nearly all of these mills buy their glues from five or six companies who specialize in glue manufacturing.

The glue manufacturers purchase soy products from the soybean processors. It is estimated they use about 30,000 to 33,000 tons of soy meal and soy flour annually. These products are subject to specifications which require special processing and controls by the soybean processor.

Soy Protein Isolate has many uses in the industrial field. Probably it is used in paper coatings as extensively as casein.(3) In 1951 the total capacity for production was 30 million pounds per year. About 20 million pounds was used in paper production and the balance of 10 million pounds was spread into water paints, felt base floor coverings, fire foam liquids, solid fiberboards, printing inks and leather finishing.(3) Probably by now soy protein isolate is used in other additional products.

Mechanically refined and fine ground soy protein product, 300

mesh, is made in such a way that the solubility of the protein is comparatively high. It is used in wall-paper coating, felt base floor coverings, some emulsion paint formulas, plywood glue and in other miscellaneous products where adhesive or protective colloid properties are desirable. During World War II, while casein was scarce, soy flour replaced large amounts of casein but lost position when casein was again freely available.

The development of industrial use requires close cooperation between the sales, laboratory and production personnel. Any prospective user of

soy flour will find the processor very cooperative. Our industry is constantly searching for new fields of distribution.

Our soy processing industry knows there is a great deal we do not know about the potential of the soybean. We are constantly working for a better understanding of its properties and possibilities as here lies the key to its future utilization.

Literature Cited

- (1) Soybean Blue Book, 1955, p. 31, 42, 47.
- (2) Soybeans and Soybean Products, Markley, Vol. 1, Table 78.
- (3) USDA Technical Bulletin, No. 1043, September 1951.

Survey for Soybean Nematode

AN INTENSIVE survey for the soybean cyst nematode, first found in this country last year, is now under way in North Carolina, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

State regulatory officials in all our important soybean-growing areas have been alerted to watch for unexplained damage to soybean plantings, the Department said. However, the microscopic pest has not been reported so far from any state except North Carolina. When present in large numbers, the nematode causes dwarfing and yellowing of soybean plants.

Previously known only in Japan and Manchuria, this soil-inhabiting nematode has been found on about 700 acres in the Castle Hayne area of New Hanover County, N. C. This area is being carefully resurveyed, spot checks are being made up to about 50 miles away, and locations to which the pest might have been moved with plant material or soil, or by farm machines, are being searched. The North Carolina State Department of Agriculture and USDA's Agricultural Research Service are cooperating in this survey and in a study of the regulatory problems raised by the nematode's presence in this country.

Regulatory officials, plant pathologists, and agronomists concerned with soybean culture have been asked to report any unexplained damage to soybean plantings. If such damage is reported, intensive surveys of suspected areas are planned.

Very little is known about the new invader's origin. Research on its habits is now being carried on cooperatively by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and USDA's field crops research branch.

Soil fumigation and crop rotation are measures usually employed against noxious plant nematode pests. Some cyst-forming nematodes are extremely difficult to control by either of these means; however, others are more readily controlled.

In this group of nematodes the female's body forms a capsule-like cyst in which, in some species, her eggs can survive for years. For instance, the golden nematode, a member of this group and a serious pest of tomatoes and potatoes, can survive more than 9 years within the cyst. However, the sugar beet nematode, another cyst form, is less persistent and is quite readily controlled by a 3- to 4-year rotation with non-susceptible crops. How long the soybean cyst nematode can live in the soil is unknown.

Usually each nematode species specializes in food plants—attacks some readily, some reluctantly, and rejects others. Such discrimination is the basis for breeding crop varieties unattractive to these parasites. There is great hope for ultimate success in the breeding of nematode-resistant plants. Principal host of the new-found nematode is soybeans, but just which varieties of soybean it prefers have not been determined.

Young nematodes emerge from the cyst in response to an unknown stimulus—probably chemical—signalling that the needed host plant is present. Scientists have recently discovered that plants similar or closely related to the host plant may also stimulate the nematode eggs to hatch and entice the larvae to leave their cysts and seek food. However, the young cannot develop on these less preferred host plants, and so will not mature. Such knowledge may some day lead to development of new means of cyst-nematode control.

Poor Nebraska Results

Soybeans grown under test plot conditions on dry land in western Nebraska did not yield enough to be attractive under the unfavorable conditions of last summer, J. C. Swinbank, Nebraska extension agronomist, reports.

Last year was the first for soybean tests in the area.

Stice Raps Discount Schedules

MOISTURE discount schedules for soybeans now being used by the grain trade can be justly criticised on two counts, according to L. F. Stice, extension economist in marketing at the University of Illinois:

1—There are no premiums for dry beans except through higher basic bids when they average drier.

2—1955 moisture discount rates for soybeans have not been adjusted by the grain trade to lower prices. Therefore, moisture discounts carry heavier penalties to producers this year than last, and heavier than is necessary, according to Stice.

The moisture discounts commonly in use during the 1955 soybean harvest were:

13.1 to 18.0% moisture, 2½¢ for each ½% moisture. Above 18%, to be negotiated.

These same rates were in use when soybeans were priced at \$2.60 and up.

The purpose of moisture discounts. Moisture discounts are the means of arriving at a net price for a particular lot of soybeans which will:

1—Allow for the weight of the moisture in a bushel.

2—Pay for the cost of removing this moisture if necessary.

3—Pay for the extra cost and risk of handling high-moisture beans, and

4—Discourage the marketing of high-moisture beans.

If these additional costs and risks did not have to be considered, it would be easy to set equitable discounts and premiums, says Stice. *Equitable moisture discounts and premiums would then be those which make the net prices of grains with varying moisture content reflect a constant value of dry matter.* For present discount rates on soybeans to do this, the market price would have to be \$4.35 a bushel.

The higher costs and risks which

are inherent in handling high-moisture soybeans must be recognized in moisture discount rates. But they should not be a means of cheapening the "net cost" of beans for the buyer.

The "penalty" in present moisture discounts. What is the penalty in present discount rates, and how is it determined? The "penalty" in moisture discounts is the difference between the actual discounts and those necessary to reflect a constant value of dry matter in soybeans of varying moisture content. More simply, it is the difference in value of a lot of beans with moisture discounts deducted and the value of the same grain dried to the maximum moisture content on which basic bids are quoted.

The penalties in present discount rates for assumed prices are shown in the table. Note that the "penalties" for beans drier than basic bid (13%) are the premiums which would be necessary on \$2.25 soybeans to reflect constant dry-matter values.

If higher basic bid price reflects dryness, as it may when soybeans coming to market are generally dry then the "penalty" for selling dry beans may be less than is shown here.

What needs to be done. The changes needed to correct inequities in present moisture discount schedules are obvious. They are:

1—To pay premiums for dry soybeans.

2—To adjust discount rates from one season to another when there are major changes in prices. Otherwise, moisture discounts may unduly penalize either buyer or seller and also fail to accomplish the objectives of discounts.

Government action is not needed to make these changes, because discounts are set by the grain trade.

Soybeans at \$2.25 bushel for 13% moisture

Moisture content	Market premiums or discounts	Dry matter ¹ premiums or discounts	Penalties
%		cents per bushel	
9.5	(None except	+ 9.0	9.0
10.0	through	+ 7.8	7.8
11.0	higher bids)	+ 5.2	5.2
12.0		+ 2.6	2.6
13.0	Basic Bid Price		
14.0	5.0	— 2.6	2.4
15.0	10.0	— 5.2	4.8
16.0	15.0	— 7.8	7.2
17.0	20.0	— 10.3	9.7
18.0	25.0	— 12.9	12.1

¹Premium (+) and discounts (—) necessary to reflect a constant dry-matter value at stated prices.

Supports at Fault

RELATIVELY low prices existing for feed grains and livestock products are caused by unwise price support programs, according to Dr. L. J. Norton, head of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois.

Speaking at a conference of ASC personnel in Springfield, Ill., recently, Dr. Norton stated that attempting to control output by juggling acreage and leaving all other inputs free to increase is "simple nonsense," as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

He pointed out that "farmers will plant every acre of land despite any programs that are devised. They will increase the use of fertilizer and do other things that will increase per acre yields."

Norton believes the current U. S. agricultural program throws the "whole burden" of surplus onto the feed-grain-producing areas. Most land taken out of wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco goes into production of feed grains and soybeans, he said.

"Soybeans have not accumulated because the government price has never been much above the market value."

MEMBER: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE • NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

W. M. SIMERAL & COMPANY

Brokers

VEGETABLE OILS

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING • 141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-3612

Further Cut in U. S. 1955 Crop

THE RECORD soybean production in 1955 is estimated at 371 million bushels, 9% more than the previous record in 1954 and 56% above average, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports in its final crop estimate for the year. The estimate is 622,000 bushels below the Nov. 1 report.

The increased production comes entirely as a result of higher acreage since the U. S. yield of 20 bushels per acre is about the same as last year.

Soybean acreage in the U. S. reached the 20 million mark for the first time. The 1955 total was 20.1 million acres, 5% above last year, the previous record. The acreage for beans also was at an alltime high, 18.6 million acres compared with 17.0 million acres in 1954. Due to more favorable weather this year there was less need for soybean hay than in 1954 and as a result the acreage cut for hay was down about a fourth from last year. About 92% of the total acres was harvested for beans, the highest percentage yet recorded.

The 1955 crop season started with exceptionally good prospects for bumper yields. Drought, which began in late July and continued on through August and early September, sharply reduced yields in the western and southwestern Soybelt, especially in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Drought also caused serious damage in parts of Missouri and Arkansas.

Considerable damage was done by hurricanes along the East Coast, especially in North Carolina.

Although harvest was delayed in some areas by wet weather, almost all of the crop was harvested by Dec. 1. Quality was generally good and beans were mostly harvested with low moisture content.

The North Central states produced 83% of the total crop this year, considerably less than the 90% a year earlier. Production for the area amounted to 309 million bushels, only about 3 million above last year. Thus most of the increase in U. S. production came outside of the main soybean area. Yields per acre were less than last year in most of the heavy producing states in the area except Illinois and Missouri.

In the South Atlantic states, growing conditions were excellent in 1955. Yields turned out higher than

in 1954 in all producing states except North Carolina, where the crop suffered severe damage from the 1955 hurricanes. The South Central states also had a more favorable season than in 1954. All producing

states showed higher yields than last year except Texas which has only a small acreage. Production for the area was 44.1 million bushels, nearly double the 22.5 million bushels in 1954.

SOYBEANS FOR HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			Soybeans grazed or plowed under		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	1944-53	Tons	Tons	1944-53	Thous. tons	Thous. tons	1944-53	Thous. acres	Thous. acres
N. Y.	53	7	6	1.56	1.60	1.50	16	11	9	2	2	2
N. J.	10	13	17	1.64	1.65	1.65	41	21	28	8	7	14
Pa.	47	13	10	1.44	1.55	1.55	66	20	16	16	14	13
Ind.	125	60	53	1.40	1.30	1.40	172	78	74	23	20	21
Ill.	163	85	40	1.26	1.10	1.20	292	94	48	30	34	22
Mich.	6	4	2	1.33	1.40	1.50	8	6	3	9	3	5
Wis.	30	12	11	1.65	1.60	1.45	49	19	16	6	6	7
Minn.	32	8	7	1.44	1.50	1.40	45	12	10	23	22	28
Iowa	30	10	11	1.49	1.40	1.40	44	14	15	20	20	13
Mo.	63	45	26	1.23	1.05	1.10	76	47	29	48	106	26
N. Dak.											1	2
S. Dak.											2	8
Nebr.											2	4
Kans.	15	13	4	1.24	.70	1.00	17	9	4	24	106	30
Del.	10	8	6	1.28	1.20	1.30	13	10	8	3	2	2
Md.	23	21	21	1.42	1.45	1.50	32	30	32	6	3	4
Va.	41	53	36	1.28	1.00	1.25	52	53	45	54	38	26
W. Va.	15	8	6	1.57	1.80	1.50	23	14	9	2	1	1
N. C.	145	131	121	1.10	1.05	1.15	160	138	139	102	87	67
S. C.	22	27	33	.98	.65	1.10	21	18	36	48	79	41
Ga.	34	44	40	.94	.75	1.05	32	33	42	44	77	42
Fla.											12	6
Ky.	83	71	60	1.38	1.35	1.45	114	96	87	18	15	16
Tenn.	105	112	91	1.22	.90	1.40	126	101	127	95	65	61
Ala.	106	54	60	.91	.75	.95	96	40	57	20	11	3
Miss.	135	133	77	1.22	1.00	1.35	165	133	104	87	89	39
Ark.	89	90	62	1.07	.80	1.10	93	72	68	71	33	19
La.	21	9	6	1.22	1.15	1.35	26	10	8	215	212	206
Okla.	12	9	4	1.06	.65	1.00	12	6	4	10	18	8
Texas	2	1	1	.76	.70	.90	2	1	1	4	4	3
U. S.	1,392	1,041	811	1.23	1.04	1.26	1,707	1,086	1,019	1,002	1,103	762

¹ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage harvested ¹			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955	Average	1954	1955
	1944-53	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	1944-53	Bushels	Bushels	1944-53	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels
N. Y.	6	8	5	16.3	11.0	16.0	102	88	80
N. J.	17	24	28	18.2	22.0	19.5	305	528	546
Pa.	24	17	17	16.6	18.0	19.0	401	306	323
Ohio	1,015	1,165	1,229	20.1	25.5	25.0	20,250	29,708	30,725
Ind.	1,557	1,922	2,028	20.9	24.0	21.5	32,689	46,128	43,602
Ill.	3,611	4,143	4,370	22.6	21.5	23.0	81,614	89,074	100,510
Mich.	96	158	145	18.6	22.0	23.0	1,775	3,476	3,335
Wis.	37	69	82	13.8	15.0	12.5	516	1,035	1,025
Minn.	870	2,014	2,316	17.0	21.0	19.5	15,194	42,294	45,162
Iowa	1,685	2,119	2,146	21.2	26.5	19.0	35,438	56,154	40,774
Mo.	1,070	1,836	1,953	18.0	15.0	18.0	19,214	27,540	35,154
N. Dak.	17	49	78	11.7	15.5	15.5	201	760	1,209
S. Dak.	46	173	251	14.9	18.0	11.0	682	3,114	2,761
Nebr.	44	190	180	20.7	22.0	10.0	927	4,180	1,800
Kans.	322	306	340	12.5	8.0	10.0	3,967	2,448	3,400
Del.	53	68	78	14.0	17.5	19.0	762	1,190	1,482
Md.	58	108	116	15.8	18.5	20.0	948	1,998	2,320
Va.	122	187	193	16.8	15.5	20.0	2,078	2,898	3,860
N. C.	255	295	349	14.4	16.0	14.5	3,735	4,720	5,060
S. C.	52	130	173	10.4	7.0	15.0	589	910	2,595
Ga.	20	29	57	9.6	7.0	12.0	206	203	684
Fla.	29	29	36	21.0	12.0	22.0	2178	348	792
Ky.	103	128	132	16.8	16.0	18.0	1,768	2,048	2,376
Tenn.	130	190	226	17.5	13.5	18.0	2,333	2,565	4,068
Ala.	59	104	105	17.5	11.5	22.0	1,079	1,196	2,310
Miss.	222	519	656	15.2	10.0	19.0	3,479	5,190	12,464
Ark.	431	902	1,166	17.2	11.5	18.0	7,337	10,373	20,988
La.	31	53	64	14.6	16.0	22.0	460	848	1,408
Okla.	29	31	38	10.4	5.5	11.5	330	170	437
Texas		5	2		15.0	13.0		75	26
U. S.	11,987	16,971	18,559	19.9	20.1	20.0	238,488	341,565	371,276

¹ Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with allowance for acreage grown with other crops.) ² Short-time average.

PUBLICATIONS

Production Outruns Storage

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Soybean production has increased so rapidly in recent years in southern Illinois that the crop has tended to outrun grain handling facilities and commercial surpluses have appeared in some areas.

Since 1945 about 50 new elevator firms have been established to take care of the business. And other firms, mainly seed houses and flour mills, have broadened or shifted their services to include the purchasing and shipping of bulk grain. This has brought elevator service within 10 miles of most southern Illinois farmers.

C. P. Schumaier, assistant professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, has conducted a grain marketing study covering most of the 269 country elevators in the 22 counties in the southern part of the state. Period covered was 1952 and 1953.

Southern Illinois includes most of the light colored soils in the state. Except for those in major river bottoms, soils have low productivity and a very tight subsoil. But they respond very well to treatment and can produce above the state's average corn yield per acre. Much of the land is level.

The climate is favorable to the production of soybeans, corn and wheat except that the rainfall in southern Illinois is slightly less dependable than in the central and northern parts of the state.

Before World War II commercial soybean production was limited to a few northern counties in the area.

It was not until after the war that production became widespread through southern Illinois. Average soybean production in the area for the 3 years 1930, 1935 and 1940 was 2.7 million bushels. In the 3 years 1950, 1951 and 1952 it averaged 30.5 million bushels.

Principal Markets for Southern Illinois

Soybeans, 1952-1953 (In percentage)		
Market	1952	1953
Soybean receipts (thousands of bushels)	24,344	16,979
Chicago	4.4	5.0
Springfield	3.5	2.5
Decatur	58.6	59.1
Other central Illinois processors	18.4	18.4
Southern Illinois processors	2.6	1.6
St. Louis	4.2	5.1
Indianapolis	3.7	5.0
Louisville	.8	.7
Eastern points (except Indianapolis)	.5	.6
Western points	.3	(*)
Southern points (except Louisville)	.1	0
Unknown	2.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0

*Less than 0.1 percent.

million bushels or approximately a third of the Illinois soybean crop.

Most of the soybeans grown in southern Illinois are shipped to central Illinois processors, and apparently at least half the crop goes to Decatur.

The bulk of southern Illinois wheat and soybeans, as well as a large part of the harvest runs of corn, was shipped out of southern Illinois by rail during the period studied. Percentage of soybeans shipped by rail varied from 80 to 100%, depending on locality.

Railroads have little competition for soybeans going into domestic use because they grant milling-in-transit privileges to processors. However, they have not extended to soybeans the favorable export rates that they have extended to corn and wheat going to gulf ports, according to Schumaier.

Soybeans are trucked in quantity only as far as 60 to 70 miles from St. Louis; and a smaller quantity is trucked into Decatur. Truck transportation of all grains to St. Louis appeared to be increasing rapidly.

Gross margins on soybeans for elevators in the area tend to increase from north to south, and varied from 5c to 10.5c in 1952 and 1953. Schumaier does not consider the margins unreasonable considering the seasonal nature of the business and the need for building more facilities.

And buyers tend to lose part of the margin on grades. All but a few elevators and mills that bought on a cleaned basis purchased soybeans

chiefly on the basis of foreign material. But grading was usually so liberal that operators lost part of their margin. Processor deductions from the elevators for foreign material exceeded elevators' deductions from farmers.

MARKETING SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CORN — WHEAT — SOYBEANS. By C. P. Schumaier. Bulletin 595. University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

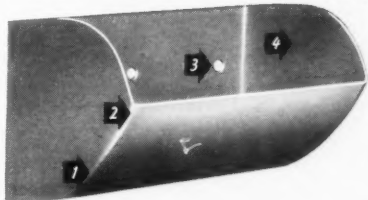
TRANSPORTATION. In July 1954 President Eisenhower established a Cabinet committee on transport policy and organization to make "comprehensive review of overall federal transportation policies and problems."

The committee has since submitted a unanimous report that "within the short span of one generation this country has witnessed a transportation revolution"; that despite the growth and spread of "pervasive competition" throughout the whole field of competition the government had intensified its regulation based on the "historic assumption that transportation is monopolistic."

According to the committee, the government's failure to adjust its regulatory policy to changed conditions has "borne heavily on the common carrier segment of the transportation industry" and has added greatly to the costs of transportation.

The committee would make competition the main regulator of rates.

First Choice Wherever Grain is Handled



Your jobber has them, or write B. I. Weller Company, 327 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois.

- (1) The logarithmic curve design loads easier... dumps cleaner... permits high speeds.
- (2) Scientifically formed lip aids in greater cup capacity.
- (3) Bolt-hole placement gives better cup balance... saves belting.
- (4) Hyperbolic sideboard ends permit greater load capacity without "stopping."

CALUMET CUPS

But there would still remain the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent any carrier from charging unreasonably high rates or from cutting rates; or from discriminating among shippers, commodities or communities. Within these limits, competition would be relied on to secure the best service at the lowest cost.

WHY NOT LET COMPETITION WORK? 16-page booklet. Association of American Railroads, Washington 6, D. C.

BREAD. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet, *Bread—Facts for Consumer Education*.

The pamphlet contains several mentions of soy flour including:

"Special breads known as wheat-and-soya breads contain varying amounts of soy flour. The proportion is more than three parts of soy flour to 100 parts of flour; one formula contains six parts of soy flour to 100 parts of white flour. Soy flour is added primarily to increase the protein content. Some of these breads have other added ingredients of high nutrient content, such as wheat germ and non-fat milk solids."

BREAD-FACTS FOR CONSUMER EDUCATION. AIB No. 142. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

STORAGE. Storage and drying ear corn, shelled corn and grains are covered in a bulletin issued by Virginia Agricultural Extension Service. Forced air drying, control of insects, birds, and rodents, and marketing are treated.

FARM STORAGE OF GRAINS. Bulletin 214. V. P. I. Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg, Va.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1944-1954. Circular 397. New Jersey Crop Reporting Service, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J. Includes county statistics on soybean production.

CLARK SOYBEANS FOR INDIANA. Bulletin 626. By A. H. Probst. Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind. Clark is adapted from Indianapolis south in Indiana.

RECENT TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL SOYBEAN PROTEINS. By Francis E. Calvert. Tappi, Vol. 38, No. 3, pages 145A-147A. March 1955.

ON THE SOYBEAN SLEEPING-BLIGHT, A NEW DISEASE OF SOYBEANS. (In Japanese.) Kyushu Agr. Res. 15:74-76. April 1955. (Caused by *Septogloeum* sp.?).

EFFECT OF SOY FLOUR ON AMYLOGRAMS. By C. W. Ofelt, A. K. Smith and James M. Mills, Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria 5, Ill. Cereal Chemistry, American Association of Agricultural Chemists, Vol. 32, No. 1, January 1955.

IMPORTANCE OF OXIDATION ON THE USE OF SOY FLOUR WITH HIGH-EXTRACTION WHEAT FLOURS. By C. W. Ofelt and Alan K. Smith, Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria 5, Ill. Transactions, American Association of Cereal Chemists, Vol. 13, No. 2, June 1955.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PATENTS OILSEEDS AND RELATED SUBJECTS. ARS-71-5. Northern Utilization Research Branch, Peoria 5, Ill.

THE TERMINAL GROUPS OF THE SOYBEAN TRYPSIN INHIBITOR. By Earl W. Davie and Hans Neurath, department of biochemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 212, pages 507-514. February 1955.

BOOKS

CROP PROTECTION. With the confusing number of chemicals now available for the control of weeds, pests and diseases, a practical guide to the subject is welcome. Such a book has been written by G. J. Rose, entomologist for Micron Sprayers Ltd. and published in both this country and England.

In addition the book is an aid to the planning of an intelligent crop protection program.

The various kinds of chemical preparations available are fully described, including the most recent insecticides, fungicides and weed killers. Each chemical is considered in the light of its value to the grower.

The range of application equipment on the market today is discussed.

CROP PROTECTION. By G. J. Rose. 223 pages, illustrated. \$10. Philosophical Library. Order through Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

FARM BUILDINGS. Harold E. Gray, associate professor of agricultural engineering at Cornell University, has written a book on farm structures primarily meant to serve as a textbook on the subject. It follows closely the pattern of a course taught by the author.

But the book is also intended as a guide and reference for teachers of vocational agriculture, builders, farmers and others interested in farm structures.

Materials of construction are cov-



Model 400G
Steinlite
60 Second Electronic
MOISTURE TESTER

- Easier to Operate
- More Accurate
- Faster

**Backed by
20 YEARS
Of Research
and over 20,000
Successful Installations**



Wherever moisture is a dollar-important factor, either in buying and selling or in processing and storing commodities, the Steinlite 400G has the reputation of being the most popular and practical Moisture Tester available. Write today for full information. Find out how the New 400G's faster, more accurate and simpler operation can save you time and money.

"World's Leading Supplier of Grain Testing Equipment for Over 40 Years"

SEEDBURO

(SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU)

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Dept. SD1 618 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

ered, including wood and concrete as well as the newer materials. Structural design, problems of environmental control, different types of buildings with respect to functional planning, and remodeling and modernizing the old buildings are discussed.

Farm housing is not included since the author feels this subject deserves separate treatment.

FARM SERVICE BUILDINGS. By Harold E. Gray. 458 pages illustrated. \$7.50. McGraw-Hill Book Co. Order through Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

FEEDING

SUPPLEMENT. Protein supplement is important for getting economical gains on yearling steers being fed on pasture, reports the University of Illinois Dixon Springs Experiment Station. Leaving protein supplement out of the ration resulted in the poorest feeding gains ever recorded on the Station. Ground ear corn and pasture gave an average daily gain of only 1.48 pounds. Nine hundred thirty-three pounds of corn were required for each 100 pounds of gain.

A similar group of steers fed on pasture with soybean oil meal supplement fed at the rate of 1 pound for every 8 pounds of corn and cob meal gained 2.05 pounds per day. Only 610 pounds of corn and 73 pounds of soybean oil meal were required for each 100 pounds of gain.

So 73 pounds of soybean oil meal replaced 323 pounds of corn and cob meal. With corn at \$1, this means that the replacement value of soybean oil meal was \$120 a ton.

SUPPLEMENT. A combination of milo, soybean oil meal, alfalfa meal, and mineral plus fortification with antibiotic and B complex vitamins will produce rapid and efficient gains on growing and fattening hogs, according to Oklahoma tests.

The rate of gain was improved slightly by replacing a part of the milo and soybean oil meal with 3% of fish solubles.

Tankage or cottonseed meal alone or a combination of tankage, cottonseed or blood meal along with soybean oil meal produced slower and less economical gains than soybean oil meal alone as the source of supplemental protein.

Annual Livestock Feeders Day, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla. Miscellaneous Publication No. MP-43.

PROTEIN. Cows fed 2.5 pounds of a supplement containing 40% protein gained more weight during the winter and produced slightly heavier calves at birth than cows fed an

equal amount of 20% protein pellets, in Oklahoma tests.

The winter feed cost was slightly lower for those fed the pellets containing 20% protein.

SUPPLEMENTS OF DIFFERENT PROTEIN AND VITAMIN CONTENT FOR WINTERING BRED YEARLING HEIFERS. By A. B. Nelson, Robert MacVicar, and W. D. Campbell. Feeding and Breeding Tests, 29th Annual Livestock Feeders' Day, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla. Miscellaneous Publication No. MP-43.

SALT. A salt intake of 9.33 percent of the ration or a daily intake of 1.7 pounds by fattening steers had no detrimental influence on average daily gains or efficiency of feed utilization in experiments at the University of California.

Dressing percentage did not suffer but there was some decrease in carcass grade with the high salt ration.

THE INFLUENCE OF HIGH SODIUM CHLORIDE INTAKES BY FATTENING SHEEP AND CATTLE. By J. H. Meyer, N. R. Ittner and J. D. Smith, University of California. No. 2, May 1955, pages 412-417.

Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 14

MEAL. Feather meal appears to be a satisfactory partial replacement for soybean oil meal in a corn-soybean oil meal type broiler ration, according to Arkansas tests.

FEATHER MEAL AS A PARTIAL REPLACEMENT FOR SOYBEAN OIL MEAL IN BROILER RATIONS. By T. W. Sullivan and E. L. Stephenson, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark. Assoc. South Agr. Workers Proc. Vol. 52, pages 169-170. 1955.

A METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF FAT-FREE PROTEIN FROM OILSEED CAKES. By V. Subrahmanyam, S. Kuppaswamy, M. V. Lakshminarayana Rao and M. Swaminthan. Mysore Cent. Food Technology Res. Inst. B. Vol. 4, pages 36-37. November 1954.

LETTERS

Why 60-Lb. Bushel?

TO THE EDITOR:

Cannot understand why soybeans have a 60-pound standard weight when they will never weigh out over 56 to 57 pounds.

Growers lose around 4 pounds per bushel. On 30-bushel soybeans we lose 120 pounds or 2 bushels per acre. On 100 acres we lose around 200 bushels.

Why don't they sell by the 100 pounds instead of 60-pound standard weight. Looks like we are taking quite a beating on weight.—*Virgil Gray, Maryville, Mo.*

YOU Should be MUCH RICHER TODAY Than 6 Months Ago!

If not, WAKE UP, man! Billions of dollars PROFIT in stocks and commodities. TREMENDOUS PROSPERITY ahead, for FREE nations of world!—(Only Communist countries are hungry, ragged, depressed!)

GOOD STOCKS—going higher—some MUCH higher. Our subscribers made fortunes, on OUR advice: Bought GILLETTE at \$ 1.50—now \$81.00 KIMBERLY CLARK 9.00—now 52.00 GOODRICH at 3.00—now 72.50 UNION BAG at 22.50—now 94.50 WHEELING STEEL 13.00—now 56.00 WORTHINGTON 14.00—now 50.50

COMMODITIES—Wheat, soybeans, corn, rye, cotton, rubber, coffee—all these 7 GREAT commodities are covered in our TUESDAY and FRIDAY letters, giving definite advice WHAT to buy, margin required, commissions, PROFIT POSSIBILITIES, ACTION and BIG PROFITS.

SUBSCRIBERS WRITE: "Have taken over \$100,000 profit out of commodity trades the past two years, because of your service." KANSAS.—"Your advice nearer correct than any I ever followed." GA.—"Best service I ever have taken." OHIO.—"I started on a shoe string—have made nice profits on your advice. Your service is TOPS." NEBR.—"Have subscribed to several commodity advisory services—honestly believe YOURS the BEST I have EVER seen." ALA.—"Your ACCURACY in forecasting is AMAZING to me." KANSAS.—"Find check for \$25 for 3 months renewal.—You certainly hit every turn of the market right 'on the nose'. I stuck with another service for 6 months and lost \$7,000. By using your advice I'm beginning to climb out." IOWA.—"Several people whose names I sent you are taking your service and MAKING MONEY. One made about \$26,000 last year on \$5,000 to begin with. Had to pay Uncle Sam \$12,000, which 'hurt' him." N. C. BROKER.—"A friend told me that on your advice during past 3 weeks he made over \$5,000 on JULY soybeans." CALIF.—"Have taken thousands of dollars from the market on your advice—believe it entirely possible to average \$1,000 per month." MICH.—"Had over 10 different services—must say YOURS TOPS THEM ALL.—If you get customers from Minnesota and Dakotas, that's a plug from ME. My year's renewal speaks for itself." IOWA.—Did so WELL on your MARVELOUS advice, here's \$100 bill as 'thank you' present." MASS.

SPECIAL "GET ACQUAINTED" OFFER: Our next 5 TUESDAY & FRIDAY letters, covering ALL markets mentioned above, also (FREE) our latest lists: 7-low-priced stocks; 7-high-quality stocks; 7 finest quality stocks—that should advance MUCH higher—EVERYTHING mentioned, \$1.00.—USE ORDER FORM BELOW.—NOW!

Market Advisory Bureau

P.O. Box 2106, Atlanta 1, Ga.

SPECIAL \$1 OFFER TO "SOYBEAN DIGEST" READERS

Send EVERYTHING mentioned above via air mail. Enclosed \$1 in full payment.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



For Largest Cattle Feeding Operation in Kansas

New 350,000 bushel Bolted Steel ELEVATOR-MIXER

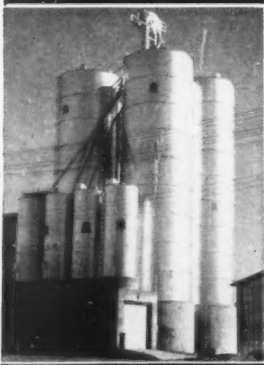
MASTER-CRAFTED BY

COLUMBIAN

SINCE 1893



These 12' x 40' Columbian mixing tanks with steel hoppered bottoms provide an efficient drive-through feed mixing operation for Emporia Elevator & Feeding Co.



Classifying and blending grains is becoming more and more the country elevator operators' problem. A typical answer is found in the McKenna Grain Company Columbian elevator tanks at Kingman, Kansas. Erected in 1955, this 90,000 bushel installation is equipped with 12' x 24' Columbian classifying tanks.



*Write for this informative,
illustrated booklet!*



COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.

P.O. Box 4048-U

Kansas City, Mo.

STEEL, Master-Crafted by Columbian... First for Lasting Strength

GRITS and FLAKES . . . from the World of Soy



Wm. H. Danforth

Ralston Purina Founder Is Dead

William H. Danforth, 85-year-old founder and chairman of the board of **Ralston Purina Co.**, St. Louis, Mo., died of a heart attack at his home on Christmas Eve while he and his family were awaiting the arrival of Christmas carolers.

Danforth was founder and president of the National Christmas Carols Association.

He was widely known as a philanthropist, having donated funds for college chapels and founded the Danforth Foundation which provides scholarships for college students in agriculture.

The firm which he founded is one of the nation's leading feed manufacturers and a major soybean processor, with plants in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

Kellogg Official

The board of directors of **Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.**, Buffalo, N. Y., has elected W. L. Lafean, Jr., a vice president of the company. During the past 3 years he has been assistant to the president.



W. L. Lafean, Jr.

Before coming to Buffalo, Mr. Lafean was associated with the general engineering firm, Day & Zimmerman, Inc., in Philadelphia as management consultant. During World War II he served as a procurement officer in Army Ordnance and prior to the war, he was associated with an investment banking firm.

Blaw-Knox Promotes

Election of George E. Kopetz to the position of vice president in charge of production of **Blaw-Knox Co.** has been announced by W. Dordes Snyder, Jr., president of the Pittsburgh firm.

At the same time he disclosed the promotion of four veteran employees to newly-created posts of vice presidents in the company's chemical plants division.

Arne O. Olson was named vice president in charge of engineering; Keator McCubbin, vice president and manager of chemical plants division's Midwest headquarters at Chicago; Charles F. Hauck, vice president for sales; and Edward S. Wright, vice president in charge of construction.

Mr. Kopetz joined Blaw-Knox Co. in 1939. He aided in the organization of the company's chemical plants division.

Honeymead Refinery

Honeymead Products Co. has announced plans to construct a complete vegetable oil refinery at its soybean plant in Mankato, Minn.

The refinery will have a finished capacity of 360,000 pounds per day of many grades of technical, edible, margarine and shortening oils, according to L. W. Andreas, president. Equipment will include alkali refining, bleaching, deodorizing and hydrogenating.

The early stages are expected to be in production by early next spring.

Joins Barge Co.

The management of the A & D Barge Lines, Inc., has announced the appointment of E. E. Reynolds of the Chicago firm of A. T. Kearney Management Consultants as vice president of the newly formed company.



E. E. Reynolds

Mr. Reynolds, who was previously associated with Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills, began his new duties Sept. 17. His headquarters are in Fort Wayne.

Weeks Advances

Election of John H. Weeks as a vice president of the **Glidden Co.** has been announced by Dwight P. Joyce, chairman and president.

Mr. Weeks is director of personnel relations, and has been a member of the Glidden board of directors since 1952. He began his career with the company in 1934.



John H. Weeks

Allan R. Shank is now branch manager at Minneapolis, Minn., for the tractor group, **Allis-Chalmers**.

*architects, engineers and builders
of complete plants and units*

extraction and processing of vegetable oils

*developers of the Rotocel, installed capacity
exceeds 2,300,000 tons per year*



BLAW-KNOX COMPANY Chemical Plants Division

Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania • Chicago 1, Illinois • Birmingham
Washington, D.C. • Philadelphia • New York City • San Francisco

Mfg. Co., succeeding John C. Walker who is now Eastern territory manager for the company. In this position he will supervise sales for both the farm equipment and construction machinery divisions in the branch territory. He has been branch manager at Toledo, Ohio, since 1954.

Allan B. Kline, Western Springs, Ill., former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been elected a director of the **J. I. Case Co.** to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of A. R. Hauschel.

Dwight L. Dannen, president of **Dannen Mills**, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce.

J. G. Skaaren, building sales manager, **Siran-Steel Corp.**, Detroit, a unit of National Steel Corp., has announced appointments of J. Dewey Long, agricultural engineering consultant, and Peter C. Coates, agricultural field engineer, to the agricultural extension service of Stran-Steel. Their function will be to work cooperatively with various groups in the service of agriculture.

Program personnel for the 47th annual spring meeting of the **American Oil Chemists' Society**, to be held in Houston Apr. 23-25, has been named by William Argue, general chairman, who is with Anderson, Clayton & Co. Chairman will be J. D. Lindsay, head of the chemical engineering department, Texas A & M College; C. M. Lyman, Texas A & M; H. D. Fincher, Anderson, Clayton; W. D. Harris, Texas A & M; A. C. Wamble, Texas A & M; and F. G. Packard, Anderson, Clayton.

Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, has announced plans for construction of a new formula feed plant, capacity

75,000 tons a year, at Sioux City, Iowa. Construction will begin in the near future.

Dr. Lester E. Hanson, University of Minnesota professor of animal husbandry, was selected to receive the \$1,000 award from the **American Feed Manufacturers Association** nutrition council as the outstanding research worker in animal science for 1955. He was cited for his outstanding research work in the field of swine nutrition.

Ralston Purina Co. has announced its research fellowship awards program for 1956-57, under which 10 outstanding agriculture college students will be able to do graduate work. Fellowships will be awarded in animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, poultry husbandry and veterinary medicine. Each fellowship amounts to \$1560.

Appointment of J. F. Schaffhausen and J. J. Phillips to the board of directors has been announced by **Cockshutt Farm Equipment Inc.**, of Bellevue, Ohio. Schaffhausen is assistant president and director of operations for the company; Phillips is company treasurer.

The **Southern Grain Co.**, Atlanta, Ga., has leased the properties of Pom Chemical Industries, Inc., and will operate the plant. The Pom plant was built in 1950 as a peanut oil extraction plant and in 1951 was converted to processing soybeans.

R. C. Settergren has been appointed chief chemist of the feed division of **General Mills, Inc.** He will headquarter at the company's Larro research farm near Indianola, Iowa. He has served for 17 years in the product control laboratory of the company's feed plant in Minneapolis.

Funeral services for Sumner David Andrew, Camden, Ark., were held recently. He had been with **International Paper Co.** for 26 years and for many years was plant manager of Bagpak division's Camden, Ark., Bastrop, La., and Mobile, Ala., multi-wall bag plants.

"Patchin's Points" is the name of a news letter recently introduced by **Patchin Appraisals, Inc.**, Minneapolis. Purpose of the service is to keep readers informed as to what is going on in the valuation engineering field.

Dr. Allan G. Boyes, research chemist, has joined **Allis-Chalmers** research division, according to an announcement by Dr. Harry K. Ihrig, vice president in charge of research. Dr. Boyes was associated with American Cyanamid Co. and Collway Colors, Inc., before joining Allis-Chalmers.

The New York Produce Exchange announces the election of the following members: Curtis T. Ettinger, president, **Intercommerce Grain Trading Corp.**, New York; and J. Glenn Reed, manager of vegetable oil buying division, **Swift & Co.**, Chicago.

Harold N. Steinman has joined **International Minerals & Chemicals Corp.** as an area manager for the feed ingredients department of the corporation's phosphate chemicals division. He will make his headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., and will be responsible for a territory comprised of the Midwestern states north and south of Kansas City. For the past 3 years he has been territory manager in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina for Puritan Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

The **Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research** announces its 21st annual conference to be held Apr. 10-12 at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Henry T. McKnight, president, states the full schedule of important speakers will be announced shortly.

Appointment of Peter S. Pedersen, Jr., as president of the **Wonder Building Corp.** of America has been announced by the board of directors. In moving up from executive vice president, he assumes the position formerly held by Peter S. Pedersen, Sr., who was named chairman of the board. E. C. Brunder, comptroller, assumes additional duties as treasurer of the firm.

Lowell S. Hoit, president of the firm bearing his name and an official of the **Federal-North Iowa Grain Co.**, died after a short illness on Christmas day. He entered the grain business in Minneapolis in 1893 and at the time of his death was one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, both from standpoint of age and years of membership.



Cable Address "Filterfab"

Filter Cloths

- Die-cut with exact precision.
- Delivered, as pictured, to any schedule.
- No shrinkage. No large roll goods inventory.
- Less Shutdown time.

Send dimensions or press plate template and material specifications for free samples and prices of Filterfab non-woven cotton or synthetic disposable overcloths. Also filter paper.

Our 25th Year of Dependable Service to Processing and Refining Industries



Incorporated

1279 West Third St.

Tel.—Cherry-1-0456

Cleveland 13, Ohio

SERVING THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY SINCE 1935

SEVEN

Modern, Convenient
Chemical Laboratories
to Serve You

Chicago, Illinois
9 So. Clinton St. Bldg.

Des Moines, Iowa

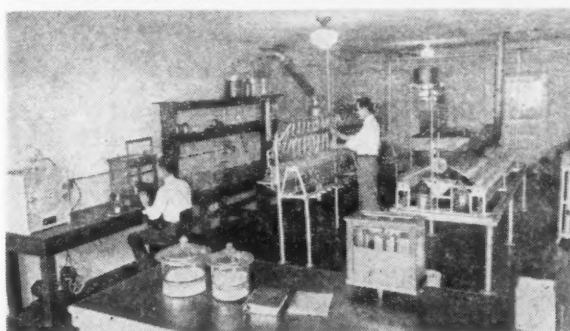
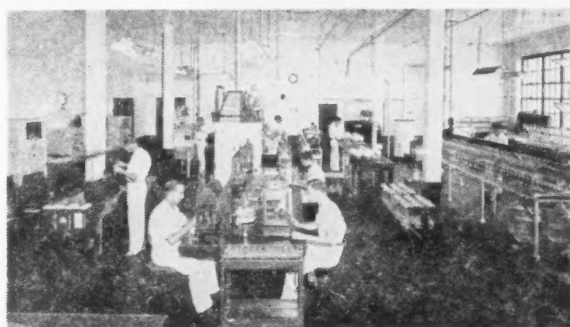
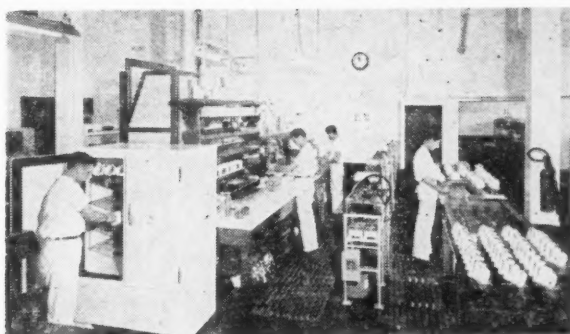
Memphis, Tennessee

Little Rock, Arkansas

Cairo, Illinois

Blytheville, Arkansas

Clarksdale, Mississippi



WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

Main Offices: 265 South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Specializing in Soybean Oils — Cake — Meals — Feeds

"Over Two Billion dollars worth of products analyzed since 1935."



What is a Farmer?

Well, that depends entirely on where you stand:

*To his wife, he's a big eater, a heavy sleeper and a worry.
To his minister, he's a believer in God in nature, and nature in God.
To a politician, he's a someone you talk about during elections.
To a business man, he's a customer.
To the banker, he's a depositor.
To his neighbors, he's a friend.
To his children, he's a man who always has a chore for them.
To his dog, he's a man with a quiet voice.*

*To the grocer, he's a God-send.
To the dairy operator, he's a name on a milk check.
To the insurance agent, he's a big risk.
To the mechanic, he's a mechanical wizard
who fixes things himself.
To the doctor, he's a physical wonder.
And to himself, well, only he can tell you that—
but chances are, he won't.*

You see, it depends entirely on how you look at him. Actually, the farmer is all of these—and more. For one thing, he's just about as close to being an independent business man as one can be these days. The farmer is pretty much his own boss, and what he makes, he makes by the sweat of his own brow. Each year he has to gamble with nature as to whether or not he'll have a crop. If nature wins, the farmer loses—if the farmer wins, then nature has been kind. He's quite a man, this farmer of ours!

Now, in addition to filling America's food basket, the farmer also supplies

American industry, for over 75% of our total farm crop is changed in form for the consumer and industry by companies like Cargill, companies known as Creative Processors.

The job of the American Farmer is to grow America's food and industrial raw materials. The job of Creative Processors like Cargill, is to get the crop to market and if it needs processing before it can be marketed, to process it. In short, our job is to help the farmer find new, easier ways of farming and to find and create markets for his crops.

We at Cargill are proud to be the number-two man on this farmer-proc-

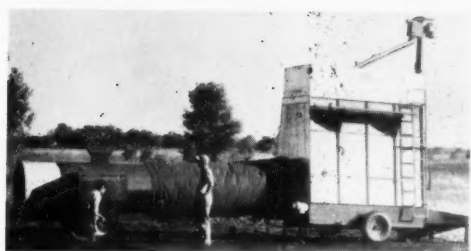
essor team, and we pledge ourselves to continued support and assistance to our free farm economy. We further pledge ourselves to constant research so that we may continue to deserve our reputation as friend, neighbor and Creative Processor to the American Farmer.



80 Years of
Creative Processing
of Farm Products
CARGILL

For free reprints, suitable for framing, write Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis 15, Minn.

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES



DRIER. A new drier that makes multipurpose crop drying practical for the average farm is announced by New Holland Machine Co.

The new drier is portable, economical to operate, adaptable to almost any crop drying situation, and is priced for low investment cost. With multipurpose bins and racks, it will handle everything from hay to grain and ear corn.

The drier is available in two parts, the Model 705 drier and the Model 130 drying bin.

For further information write Soybean Digest 1b, Hudson, Iowa.

PAINT. The versatility and wide application of Nubelite, a custom-formulated industrial paint finish for use on any metal product, is highlighted in a new, comprehensive brochure distributed by the Glidden Co.

The brochure displays a wide range of Nubelite-finished consumer products. It is emphasized that Nubelite is not a one-formula coating but a customized finish, specially formulated to meet the varied requirements of different manufacturing processes.

For further information write Soybean Digest 1c, Hudson, Iowa.

PROCESSING PLANTS. Equipment and complete plants for the chemical and food processing industries are listed and pictured in a new catalog issued by the Blaw-Knox Co.

The catalog lists plants and equipment of the chemical plants division and other divisions of the company.

The chemical plants division furnishes engineering, construction and procurement services for units or complete plants for the chemical, petroleum, petrochemical and other process industries.

For additional information or a copy of catalog No. 2489, write Soybean Digest 1a, Hudson, Iowa.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Fill out this coupon and mail today to receive the 20 issues of LATE NEWS that will be published during the coming year in addition to the 12 issues in the Soybean Digest.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Hudson, Iowa

Attached find my check for \$7.50. Please send me LATE NEWS for one year (20 times outside the Soybean Digest). I am a member.

Name

Firm

Address

City..... Zone..... State.....

THE SOYBEAN PROCESSORS' GUIDE to MARKET DEVELOPMENTS IN OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

Daily Market Report

Covering Developments in Soybeans, Soybean Oil and Meal, and Other Oils, Meals and Fats.

Weekly Comment and Outlook

Objective Discussions of Factors Motivating Supply-Demand-Price Outlook.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY

Dept. SF

THE TRADE NEWS SERVICE

24 Stone Street
New York 4, N. Y.

JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

34 YEARS as
Designers and Builders



**FLOUR MILLS
ELEVATORS
FEED & SOYBEAN
PLANTS**



1911 Baltimore Ave.
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

Washington Is Optimistic

PRICE OUTLOOK. Optimism remains high in Washington over prospects for soybeans in particular and for fats and oils in general, despite large total supplies.

Market men here have been cautious all during the early part of this season about prospects for much of a rise in soybean prices.

Now they've loosened up a little; are figuring there will be somewhat more of a seasonal upswing in prices than they had estimated earlier.

One top official whose judgment has been uniformly good in the past figures soybean prices should climb some 15¢ to 20¢ a bushel over the mid-December market as the season advances.

One reason for the optimism is that farmers are not active sellers again this year. The tendency to hold back is reflected in the volume of soybeans placed under price support as of mid-November—12,753,269 bushels compared with 8,573,177 bushels on the same date a year ago.

The price of soybean meal has been low—around \$50 a ton—and large amounts of meal have already been moved. There is a good export market this year as well as big domestic use.

A big bite of the total supply of soybeans already has been taken by crushers in the first two full months of operation—around 25 million bushels a month for both October and November.

EXPORTS. The export outlook both for soybeans and for fats and oils generally is holding up well. This is partly due to lower prices this year than last, but mainly to shortages in other countries caused by the poor olive crop in the Mediterranean and the failure of 1955 sunflower crops in South America.

Exports of fats and oils under

Public Law 480—the program permitting exchange of our surpluses for foreign currencies—are zooming.

Negotiations have just been completed with Argentina for 80,000 metric tons (around 176 million pounds) of cottonseed oil under the 480 program to tide her over until the next sunflower crop is harvested this coming spring.

Though Spain has temporarily withdrawn from the U. S. market, she will be back in early this year to augment oil shortages caused by failure of the olive crop.

The same shortage situation exists throughout the Mediterranean basin. An agreement under Public Law 480 for sale of close to 90 million pounds of lard (40,000 metric tons) has recently been reached with Yugoslavia.

Authorization for a small increase in takings of vegetable oils or lard by Greece has just been made.

Export takings so far and the interest shown in obtaining U. S. fats and oils indicate that for at least the 1955-56 marketing season total shipments should about equal those of last year.

SUPPLIES. Based on the final official crop estimate for the year, the total supply of soybeans at the start of the current season was 381,276,000 bushels—10 million bushels of it carryover.

Officials have not made public other than generalized estimates of probable disappearance during the season, but present thinking could be summed up this way:

A crush of soybeans totalling 260 to 265 million bushels.

Exports ranging from 65 to 75 million bushels, possibly the latter.

Used for seed, loss, etc., around 30 million bushels.

Total use for the season in a



By **PORTER M. HEDGE**
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

range of 355 to 370 million bushels.

Should any but the low estimate in the range turn out to be correct, growers need have little fear of carrying over much of a "surplus" of beans next year.

Commodity Credit Corp. probably could be counted on to move out any "surplus" that might show up near the close of the season. Secretary of Agriculture Benson, under pressure from nearly all quarters, will push every bushel and pound of surplus he can into export channels under special export programs.

Current thinking is reported to be a move by the Department to increase stocks of so-called "strategic materials" so the USDA barter program can be hiked about \$100 million.

BRAZIL. A soybean expansion program is taking place in Brazil, Foreign Agriculture officials report.

A new large crushing plant capable of producing around 20,000 metric tons of soybean oil a year is being built by an international concern.

Technicians have been imported to help develop satisfactory varieties and demonstrate best methods of production.

The expansion is taking place in the southern part of Brazil where most of present production is. The new processing plant is being located in this area.

The Brazilian government in re-

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

—Future Brokers in Beans, Oil and Meal—

Members
of all leading
Commodity Exchanges

231 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago 4, Ill.
State 2-1700

cent years has encouraged producers in this area to increase production of wheat so wheat imports could be reduced. Soybeans are a good crop to rotate with wheat. The area is one with large operators having ample capital to carry through an expansion program.

Brazil's annual output of soybeans now is around 3½ to 4 million bushels. The new processing plant would be capable of handling an increase in volume equal to the size of the present crop.

An increase in Brazilian supply would not necessarily mean a new supply for world trade. Most of the present output is grown by Japanese and Chinese immigrant farmers, and is marketed in Japan as soybeans.

However, Brazil is short of fats. Population is increasing rapidly there, as in other parts of the world. The standard of living is rising. It's felt here that soybean expansion would be almost entirely for home use rather than export.

GRADES. A higher proportion of inspected soybean receipts during October and November of 1955 have been in the two top grades than for

the same months a year ago, despite the stricter standards permitting less foreign material.

Here are the combined figures for the comparable periods:

Grade	Oct.-Nov. 1955	Oct.-Nov. 1954
No. 1	19%	14%
No. 2	50	48
No. 3	21	28
No. 4	8	7
Sample	2	3
Total receipts (bushels)	122,497,000	99,985,000

New Contract High

Open contracts in the New York Produce Exchange's cottonseed oil futures market exceeded 3,000 contracts Dec. 8, a new high since January 1953.

The 3,000 contracts are the equivalent of 180 million pounds of cottonseed oil.

The increase in open contracts reflects the decline in stocks of cottonseed oil held by the Commodity Credit Corp. and elimination of the "package" style cottonseed support program, according to the Exchange.



Temporary Storage by Central Soya

THE GIBSON CITY (Ill.) plant of Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills has erected temporary storage facilities to provide a continuing market for the record 1955 soybean crop recently harvested.

In a joint statement from Plant Manager Newell Wright and Grain Buyer Bob Ogles, it was explained that some time ago it became obvious that present storage facilities would be inadequate to permit continuing soybean purchases throughout the harvest season. To combat this lack of storage and provide the grower with a continuing market for his crop, the company began the difficult and costly job of erecting temporary storage facilities.

Construction was begun and main-

tained on a round-the-clock basis in order to meet the deadline presented by the maturing soybean crop. Connecting walls 40 feet high were erected between and across existing rows of silos. A floor was paved in the enclosed area and a temporary covering was installed.

Both Mr. Wright and Mr. Ogles were quick to point out that temporary storage is by no means a simple task. Beans must be selected and carefully conditioned before they can be submitted to the unusual conditions brought on by open storage. The company expects to maintain these temporary facilities until the peak load has been reached and supplies have returned to normal.

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue.
Minimum insertion \$2.00.

PERFORATED METAL — CAN supply round hole and slotted zinc material for all makes soybean cleaners. Pioneer Fanning Mill Co., 1328 North Second St., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE: ROANOKE, LEE, Jackson, Ogdan, Clemson, JEW-45, Nanksoy, S-100, Woods Yellow, Black Wilson and other varieties select and certified seed soybeans. Also a complete line of field and pasture seeds. Gurley Milling Co., seed dept., phone 2303, Selma, N. C.

FOR SALE: LEE SOYBEANS Produced from certified and registered seed. Only Lee variety harvested on my farm. All seed pure with low moisture and high germination. Plant the best seed for high yields. Write Bard Selden, Hollywood, Miss.

BOOK ON SOYBEANS—BY FLOYD Barnhart. Latest available information on soybeans. Varieties, all phases of production, harvesting, storing, insects and diseases, prices, distribution and marketing. 290 pages bound, 124 illustrations. Price \$3.75. Order from Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

HAY BEANS—WE CAN OFFER truck or car lots of Virginia, Kingwa and Laredo soybeans. 98/80, packed in new 2-bushel bags. Also we offer rough cleaned Virginias over a 298 cleaner in bulk. Jones Farm Store & Elevator, Ridgway, Ill., Phone 83R3.

FOR SALE — FLAKING AND cracking rolls, meal toasters, filter presses, hammer mills, Anderson 14-inch conditioners, 36-inch cookers. Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED LEE soybeans. Low moisture means high germination. Bagged in cotton-burlap-paper (1 bu. bags). Will furnish you with years of growing experience and tell you how to get them up after killing weed and grass seed. A few non-certified for price buyers. Best seed produce high yields. Bard Selden, Hollywood, Miss.

FARM EQUIPMENT—BUY SUR- plus direct from government at tremendous savings. Farm tools, machinery, feed, truck, jeep, tractor. Hundreds others. List \$1.00. Box 169SAF, East Hartford 8, Conn.

IN THE MARKETS

WORLD IMPORTS. Indications are that total imports of soybeans into Western Europe in 1955 were greater than in any year since 1951, according to Foreign Agricultural Service. In that year about 28.7 million bushels were imported. The total in 1954 was 20.6 million bushels, of which 14.8 million came from the United States.

During 1955 imports of soybeans from the United States appeared to be running about the same. Imports from China-Manchuria seemed to be increasing.

Japan, still the world's major market for soybeans, imported 20.9 million bushels through August as compared with 18.7 million during the entire year of 1954. Of the 1954 total, 92% came from the United States. During the first 8 months of 1955 70% of the imports came from the United States.

Other important buyers of soybeans are Canada and Taiwan, and both received practically all of their imports in 1954 from the United States.

Israel also has become an important importer during the past few years.

Soybeans: Imports into major markets, 1954 and specified months, 1955 (1,000 bu.)

Country	China-Manchuria							
	United States		Manchuria		Others		Total	
Europe	1954	1955 ¹	1954	1955 ¹	1954	1955 ¹	1954	1955 ¹
Belgium	303	2	194		2	37	303	2
Luxembourg	1,042	341,521	1,058	45,333			2,100	41,854
Denmark	1,199	3	1,523	172	191	175	1,562	1,698
France	7,590	7	5,077	1,130	72,925	8	513	87,727
Germany, Rep. of	2	9	184	n.a.	4	n.a.	188	2
Italy	3,226	7	2,351	472	7	494	58	7
Netherlands	3	364	6				124	946
Norway	3	250	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	644	248
Sweden	31,210	341,063	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,829	42,040
United Kingdom	14,820		3,016		766		20,561	
Total								
Others								
	1954	1955 ¹	1954	1955 ¹	1954	1955 ¹	1954	1955 ¹
Canada	6,874	7	2,613	7	2		6,874	7
Japan	16,273	714,728	1,114	75,489	8	594	7	8692
Taiwan	3,448	343,641	1	n.a.	9		n.a.	3,449

¹ January-July unless otherwise indicated. ² January-June. ³ U.S. exports. ⁴ January-September. ⁵ Estimate. ⁶ Included in "Others." ⁷ January-August. ⁸ Largely from Brazil. ⁹ Less than 500 bushels. n.a. Not available. Compiled from official sources.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Nov. 26	3,956,891
Dec. 3	3,807,265
Dec. 10	4,018,099
Dec. 19	2,909,945

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for September and October, reported by Bureau of the Census. (1,000 lbs.)

Primary Materials: Factory Production and Consumption, and Factory and Warehouse Stocks, October 1955 - September 1955

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 31 1955	Sept. 30 1955
Cottonseed, crude	236,807	159,431	152,131	103,998	155,640	87,689
Cottonseed, refined	140,847	96,846	125,255	101,707	1283,477	1273,143
Peanut, crude ²	937	439	3,002	4,537	3,682	4,531
Peanut, refined	2,914	4,278	2,581	3,188	4,182	5,610
Corn, crude	23,372	22,582	22,990	22,995	15,423	12,670
Corn, refined	21,116	21,299	19,897	20,109	6,745	6,829
Soybean, crude	279,908	206,411	259,520	221,428	109,695	109,178
Soybean, refined	240,688	202,904	220,896	210,645	77,514	70,689
Palm, crude			3,440	4,558	15,250	16,963
Palm, refined	484	1,306	924	1,576	1,446	1,911
Coconut, crude	40,689	34,747	49,213	52,944	378,825	382,533
Coconut, refined	32,465	34,988	32,720	32,556	12,581	14,067
Vegetable Fats (100% basis)	22,168	17,893	15,911	13,091	38,169	39,043

¹Includes 142 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corp. This figure, as well as the comparable Sept. 30, 1955, figure of 157 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted" but excludes quantities sold by CCC for export and being further processed. As of Oct. 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 1.5 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondents reports to the Census Bureau. ²Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. ³Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

Factory Consumption of Vegetable Oils, by Uses, During October 1955

	Edible products			Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Paint & varnish	Lubricants & similar oils	Other inedible
Cottonseed, refined	15,951	3,764	1,237				290
Soybean, crude				94	398	67	2,626
Soybean, refined	49,705	7,990	6,381		7,457	21	7,593
Foots, vegetable, raw and acidulated (100% basis)				2,524	101		437
Hydrogenated vegetable oils, edible:							
Cottonseed	23,714	20,709	2,040				
Soybean	36,992	63,909	1,144				
Other	2,169		899				

Consumption of Primary and Secondary Fats and Oils In Fat Splitting

	1955		1954	
	Oct.	Jan.-Oct. Cumulative	Oct.	Jan.-Oct. Cumulative
Vegetable	3,503	3,723	31,250	5,030
Coconut, crude	2,134	(a)	18,214	802
Other vegetable	5,637	3,723	49,464	5,832
Total vegetable				53,657
Soapstocks				
Vegetable fats	11,723	9,126	97,011	9,232
Other				96,268

(a) Not shown separately to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Members: Leading Exchanges

Denco Company

BROKERS VEGETABLE OILS, ANIMAL FATS

Telephone: Webster 9-2055

327 So. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION of the 1954 and 1955 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

	1954 55	1955 56
Carryover ¹	1,336	10,007
Production	342,795	371,898
Total supply ²	344,131	381,905
Farm use including seed for season	26,000	27,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	318,131	354,905
Disappearance through Oct. 31 ³		
Crushed for oil or processed ⁴	21,735	25,388
Exported	6,418	8,000
Total	28,153	33,388
Balance on Nov. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	289,978	321,517

¹ Stocks as of Oct. 1. ² Imports negligible. ³ For October. ⁴ No allowance is made for new crop crushings prior to Oct. 1.

High-protein feeds: Quantity fed per animal unit, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1950-55

		Year beginning October						
	Average	Unit 1949-53	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 ¹	1955 ²
Total protein feed (soybean meal equivalent) ³	1,000 tons	11,127	11,134	11,551	11,438	11,458	11,224	11,800
Protein-consuming animal units ⁴	Million	105.9	105.0	107.2	107.6	108.6	110.2	112

Quantity per animal unit. Pounds 210 212 216 213 211 204 211
¹ Preliminary. ² Preliminary estimates based on indications in November. ³ In terms of soybean meal equivalent (44% protein content). ⁴ High-protein feed-consuming livestock. Based on animal units of grain-consuming livestock, excluding horses and mules, adjusted for importance of high-protein feeds in total concentrates fed. The conversion factors for computing soybean meal equivalent and protein-consuming animal units, and data for earlier years are given in the Feed Situation, Jan. 4, 1955. Agricultural Marketing Service.

Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1953-54 and 1954-55 (1,000 tons)

1953-54									
Soybean	57	5,051	16	5,124	4,965	30	67	62	
Cottonseed	142	3,019	70	3,231	2,930	30	66	205	
Linseed	23	577	1	601	526		35	40	
Peanut	2	63	1	66	63		2	1	
Copra	6	116	80	202	196		0	6	
Total	230	8,826	168	9,224	8,680	60	170	314	
1954-55 ⁴									
Soybean	62	5,705	0	5,767	5,426	30	274	37	
Cottonseed	205	2,515	32	2,752	2,404	30	168	150	
Linseed	40	545	0	585	487		76	22	
Peanut	1	19	0	20	18		1	1	
Copra	6	118	63	187	183		0	4	
Total	314	8,902	95	9,311	8,518	60	519	214	

¹ Stocks at processors' plants. ² Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. ³ Includes 29,000 tons owned by CCC and not stored at processors' plants. ⁴ Preliminary. Agricultural Marketing Service.

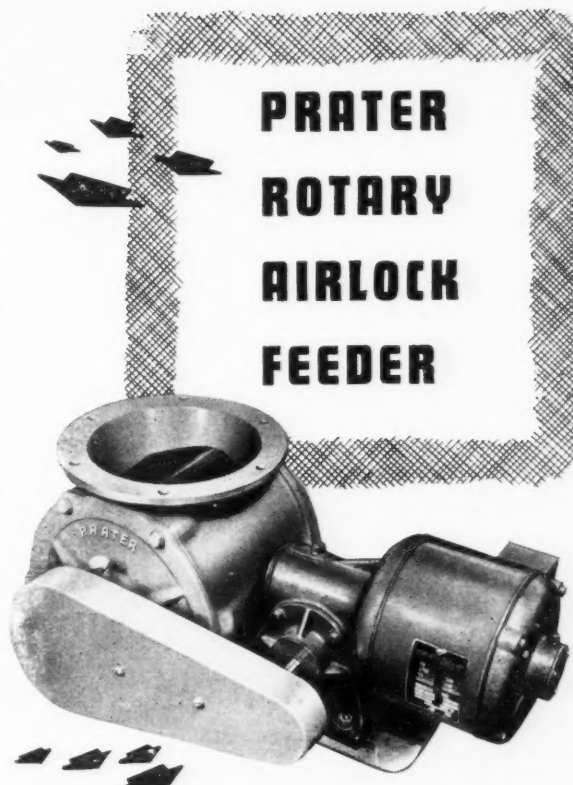
STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stock reports for close of business on Friday and Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 28
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets					
Atlantic Coast	1,938	2,253	2,111	2,719	2,408
Gulf Coast	3,063	3,788	3,316	3,032	3,267
Northwestern and Upper Lake	4,108	3,940	2,810	3,833	3,852
Lower Lake	6,981	6,816	6,449	6,310	6,366
East Central	4,186	3,402	3,746	3,583	3,154
West Central, Southwestern & Western	3,822	3,635	3,554	3,444	3,313
Total current week	24,098	23,834	21,986	22,921	22,360
Total year ago	13,622	12,592	11,741	10,353	10,092
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets					
Total current week	423	490	473	451	427
Total year ago	175	435	384	361	435
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks					
Current week	24,521	24,324	22,459	0	22,787
Year ago	13,797	13,027	12,125	0	10,527

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of fats, oils, and oilseeds (excluding shipments) reached an alltime high of 4 billion pounds in terms of oil equivalent in the 1954-55 marketing year, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This volume exceeded the previous high of 1953-54 by over 500 million pounds.

Record quantities of cottonseed oil, soybeans, inedible tallow and greases, and butter were shipped

JANUARY, 1956



FOR SMOOTHER, MORE EFFICIENT PROCESSING

The Prater Rotary Airlock Feeder links your processing operation into a tightly-knit, smooth running circuit. It seals off the bottom discharge of dust collectors, preventing air from leaking into the collector and feeding dust out of the system as it is collected. It is also used to feed granular materials into the processing equipment against pressure—at a pre-determined rate!

If you're converting to the solvent method of extraction, be sure to include the Prater Pulverizer and Prater Rotary Airlock Feeders as part of the system. With them, Prater offers years of experience serving the soybean industry, plus up-to-date recommendations to make your operation satisfactory in every respect.

The Prater Rotary Airlock is built in two sizes, 8" and 10" requiring 1/2 HP and 1/2 HP respectively. It is furnished as a complete "package unit" or may be purchased without motor.

Write today for free new bulletin.

PRATER

PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY

1527 S. 55th Court Chicago 50, Illinois

abroad. In fact, the 700 million pounds of cottonseed oil was three-fourths larger than the high level of the year before; the 60 million bushels of soybeans broke the previous year's record by 50%; and the 1.3 billion pounds of inedible tallow and greases exceeded the previous year's record by 7%. Lard exports at 528 million pounds went up one-third.

UNITED STATES: Exports of fats, oils, and oilseeds for crop marketing years, beginning Oct. 1, 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55

Commodity	Unit	1952-53	1953-54 ¹	1954-55 ¹
	(1,000)			
Coconut oil ²	Pounds	16,081	10,973	9,580
Cottonseed	Pounds	24,746	29,086	30,779
Cottonseed oil ²	Pounds	50,673	398,437	370,634
Flaxseed	Bushels	21	6,152	6,684
Linseed oil ²	Pounds	4,041	430,272	211,923
Peanuts ⁴	Pounds	2,339	168,577	1,888
Peanut oil ²	Pounds	1,282	8,698	649
Soybeans	Bushels	31,908	39,663	60,149
Soybean oil ²	Pounds	93,402	71,259	50,264
Lard	Pounds	466,173	397,484	527,659
Tallow, edible	Pounds	14,767	21,953	5,610
Tallow and greases, inedible ⁵	Pounds	1,070,176	1,185,777	1,263,422
Fish oils ⁶	Pounds	92,059	157,439	126,424
All other including butter and soap (oil content) ³	Pounds	166,545	185,795	306,431
Total oil equivalent	Pounds	2,300,175	3,483,501	4,007,115

¹ Preliminary. ² The sum of crude and refined. ³ Includes exports from CCC holdings not reported by the Census. ⁴ Includes shelled and unshelled peanuts. ⁵ Includes inedible tallow, animal greases and fats, and animal oils. ⁶ Includes fish oils, fish oils hydrogenated, and fish liver oils. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for October. Preliminary data by Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Soybeans	8,827,212 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	1,978,149 lbs.
Refined but not further processed	1,066,095 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	9,016,201 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for October amounted to 9,980,707 bushels.

Soybeans: Inspections for Overseas Export by Coastal Areas and Country of Destination, November 1955¹ (1,000 bu.)

	Atlantic	Gulf
Holland	1,205	272
United Kingdom	518	845
Norway	37	2,519
Japan	153	3,291
Germany	75	404
Belgium	104	536
Denmark	299	604
Other	411	152
Subtotal	2,802	140
		8,763
		Total Nov. 1955
		11,565
		Total Nov. 1954
		12,071

¹ Data are based on weekly reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors for overseas export and do not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Total grain vessel clearance for soybeans, compiled by the New Orleans Board of Trade: November 1955, 6,250,000 bushels; November 1954, 6,066,000; total since July 1, 1955, 19,490,000 bushels.

Soybeans: Inspections for Overseas Export by Ports, by Country of Destination, Nov. 14 - Dec. 9 (bushels)

	Phila- delphia	Balti- more	New Norfolk	Orleans	Mobile	Pt. Allen, La.	Total
United Kingdom	387,147	130,667					517,814
Holland	130,666	862,181	1,613,562	987,745			3,594,154
France			260,878				260,878
Israel			403,700	343,467			747,167
Japan			51,613	1,891,791	383,073	693,594	3,020,071
Denmark	149,333	74,667	149,333	460,951			834,284
Korea				151,570			151,570
Germany			341,056	159,305	837,000	244,757	1,582,118
Belgium	104,533			164,752	227,734		543,686
Norway		37,333					37,333
Others	29,400	307,100	458,080	139,817			934,397
Total	283,266	1,277,969	1,811,179	5,924,021	1,942,019	938,351	12,223,472

From Agricultural Marketing Service. ¹ A total of 46,667 bushels was also shipped from the port of Galveston.

LOANS. 1955-crop soybeans put under price support and loans outstanding as of Nov. 15, 1955, and totals for Nov. 15, 1954 (1,000 bu.)

	Quantity put under loan	Quantity of loans outstanding	Purchase agreements	Total put under support 1955	Total put under support 1954
Farm stored	3,952	8,637	12,589	12,575	164
Warehouse stored					
Total				164	12,753
					8,573

¹ The difference between the total quantity placed under loan and the total quantity outstanding is for all practical purposes the quantity redeemed. ² Total placed under price support is the sum of the total put under loans and purchase agreements. From Agricultural Marketing Service.

1954 crop soybeans put under support and delivered to CCC (1,000 bu.)

Placed under support program ¹	
Loans:	
Farm stored	18,942
Warehouse stored	18,987
Purchase agreements	3,486
Total placed under support	41,415
Delivered to CCC ²	
Loans ³ :	
Farm stored	6,877
Warehouse stored	8,125
Purchase agreements	436
Total delivered to CCC	15,438

¹ Reported through May 15, 1955. ² Deliveries are preliminary, based on fiscal records as of Oct. 31, 1955. ³ Not included are under delivery—47,645 bushels.

PRICES. Average prices received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bu.)

Soybean Oil Meal: Average price per ton in wholesale lots at principal markets (dollars)

10-year 1944-53	Oct. 1954	Aug. 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 22 1955	Oct. Nov. 22 10 yr. avg. price
82.30	81.75	69.80	75.15	72.65	64.35	78

Crude and Refined Vegetable Oils—Soy Oil, Corn Oil, Cottonseed Oil

Daily Market Letters to Our Customers Supplement Our Personal Service
PHONE, WIRE, OR WRITE,

ROESLING, MONROE & CO.

4140 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill. Ph.: Harrison 7-5244 **BROKERS**

GEO.K. DAHLIN

CARL H. SMITH

HUGH B. ELLSWORTH

Member National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association

		Av.					
Average farm price		Effec-	price as	National average			
		tive	% of	price support rate			
		parity	parity				
Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	1953	1954	1955
1954	1955	1955	1955	1955	crop	crop	crop
2.57	2.08	2.06	2.87	72	2.56	2.22	2.04

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.¹

Grade	Oct. 1954		Sept. 1955		Oct. 1955 ²	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	9,021	18	11,259	27	17,810	22
No. 2	25,840	51	19,231	45	40,374	51
No. 3	11,064	22	7,486	18	14,679	18
No. 4	3,174	6	3,502	8	5,637	7
Sample	1,290	3	776	2	1,342	2
Total	50,389	100	42,254	100	79,842	100

¹ Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,750 bushels. ² Of the October 1955 receipts, 4,150 bushels were black, 600 green, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in October included 4,908,349 bushels as cargo lots, 7,754,108 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

PROTEIN PRICES. Retail protein price report for Dec. 15, 1955, by Protein Economics and Research Council, Ames, Iowa.

Food	Retail Price ¹	Per- cent Protein ²	Price per lb. of Protein ³ Paid by Con-sumer ⁴	Protein Price ⁵ Last Mo. Yr.	Change
Beef—					
Chuck Roast	\$0.46 lb.	16.2	\$2.58	0	-31
Hamburger	0.40 lb.	16.1	1.96	0	-6
Round Steak	0.86 lb.	17.6	4.72	0	-22
Cheese—					
Cottage (box)	0.22 12 oz.	19.5	1.50	0	-13
Cured Cheddar	0.65 lb.	25.1	2.19	0	0
Chicken—					
Frier, ready to cook	0.47 lb.	15.2	2.99	0	-39
Eggs, Fresh	0.70 doz.	11.4	4.02	+12	+67
Fish—					
Haddock, Frozen Fillet	0.47 lb.	18.2	2.58	0	-16
Salmon, Canned Pink	0.55 lb.	20.5	2.60	0	+11
Lamb, Leg	0.68 lb.	15.0	4.25	0	-6
Milk—					
Evaporated (can)	0.14 14½ oz.	7.0	1.70	0	0
Fresh, Whole	0.23 qt.	3.5	2.48	0	0
Non-fat, Dry	0.40 lb.	35.6	0.97	0	0
Pork—					
Chops	0.65 lb.	13.8	4.42	-68	-120
Ham, Whole	0.57 lb.	14.7	3.26	0	-61
*Soy Flour	0.20 lb.	50.0	0.40		

¹ Estimated retail prices reasonably representative of current U. S. prices on basis of spot checks and price trends. Must be adjusted to meet local conditions. ² Percent protein. Composition of Foods, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook No. 8. Foods may vary appreciably from these values. ³ In estimating the price per lb. of protein in the above foods, all carbohydrates are arbitrarily calculated at 10c per lb. and fats at 30c per lb. The dollar value of vitamins, minerals and water is considered negligible on a pure chemical market basis. The balance is charged against protein. ⁴ The proteins considered in this report are all of animal protein nutritive quality. ⁵ Price change in protein in cents from last month and corresponding month last year. *Reported by soy flour processors, not by PERC.

MEAL IMPORTS, EXPORTS. Reported by Agricultural Marketing Service. (Short tons.)

	Imports and exports, October		Imports and exports, October through September	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1954	1955	1953-54	1954-55
Soybean	0	0	33,001	31,435
Cottonseed	1,442	3,493	7,265	45,840
Linseed	0	0	14,787	15,556
Peanut	0	0	0	212
Copra	7,544	3,832		
Other	452	350	0	0
Total	9,438	7,675	55,053	93,043
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
Soybeans	15,606	0	66,517	273,572
Cottonseed	69,822	32,336	66,127	167,565
Linseed	617	0	34,212	76,240
Peanut	692	0	1,396	1,640
Copra	79,788	62,834		
Other	25,098	5,674	96	0
Total	191,623	100,844	168,348	519,017

JANUARY, 1956

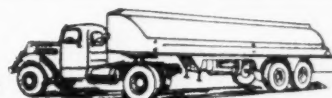
NELLIS FEED COMPANY Brokers of Soybean Oil Meal

255 Board of Trade Building

Wabash 2-7322
TWX 623

Chicago 4, Ill.

Ship By



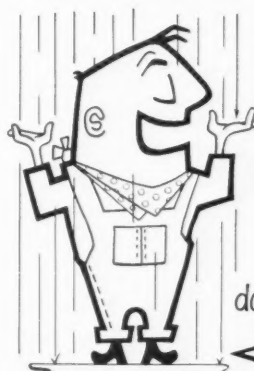
TANK TRUCK

SOYBEAN OIL HAULING
OUR SPECIALTY

Hopper trucks for bulk soybean oil meal.

STILLPASS TRANSIT CO.
CONTRACT HAULERS

Inter and Intra State Tank Truck Operators. Edible Oils
4967 Spring Grove Avenue Mulberry 1-6102-1-6103
Cincinnati 32, Ohio If no answer call Grandview 1-5529



Everybody talks
about the weather...

**SHANZER
GRAIN
DRIERS**

do something about it!



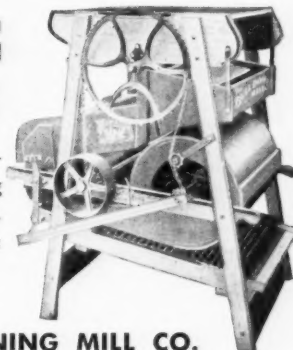
MANUFACTURING CO.
85 Bluxame Street
San Francisco 7, California

BULL DOG CLEANER

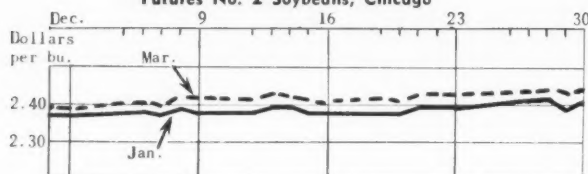
Has force-feed roll—
patented self-cleaning
rack—large capacity.
Made in 3 sizes:
24" - 32" - 40".

Write for folder.

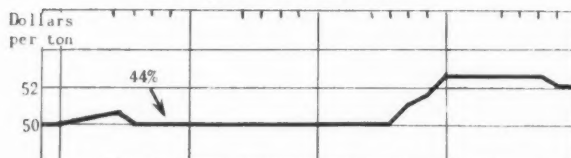
PIONEER FANNING MILL CO.
1328-D North Second St., Minneapolis 11, Minn.



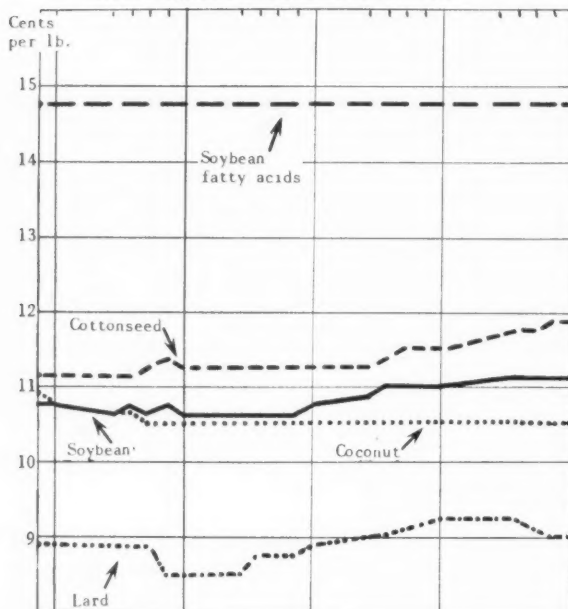
DAILY MARKET PRICES Futures No. 2 Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars



December Markets

BEAN, meal and oil markets all showed increasing strength in December. Meal recovered some of its lost ground after hitting a 10-year low in November.

Primary reasons for the better tone in the markets were the apparent broadening in the market for meal and the heavy rate of processing, and brisk export activity in beans and oil. The reported crush for the first 2 months of the new crop year ran 6 million bushels ahead of the first 2 months for last year. And apparently processing continued through December at a fast rate.

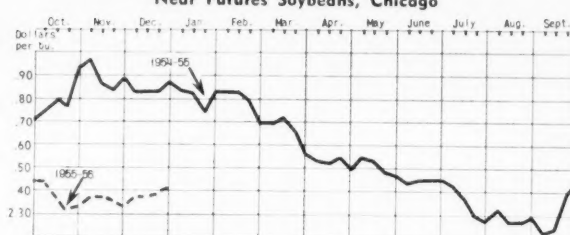
Soybean exports for the new crop year were running 8 million bushels ahead of a year earlier by late December.

Firmness also was prompted by the lack of post-harvest movement of soybeans and the belief in some quarters that more beans may go under loan than did a year ago.

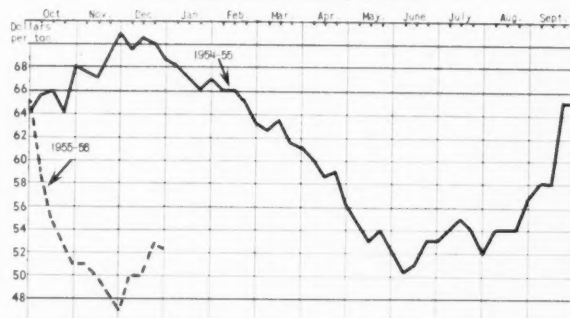
But processors were fairly well supplied with beans and apparently able to buy in amounts needed. Processors were acquiring more space for meal storage as the beans moved out and were reluctant to lower prices.

What was probably the heaviest export movement

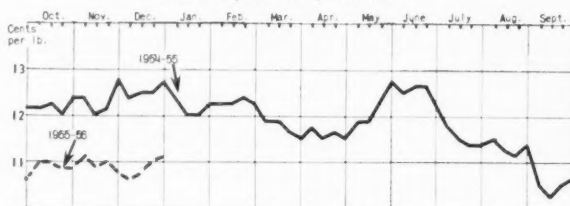
TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close) Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



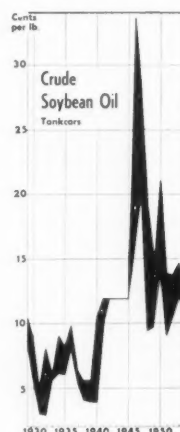
Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



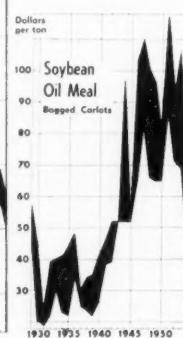
of beans in history was taking place—with over 12 million bushels being inspected for export in 4 weeks, and in addition over 5 million going out during one week in December. Holland, Japan and Germany were the big buyers, but a large number of other countries also were recipients.

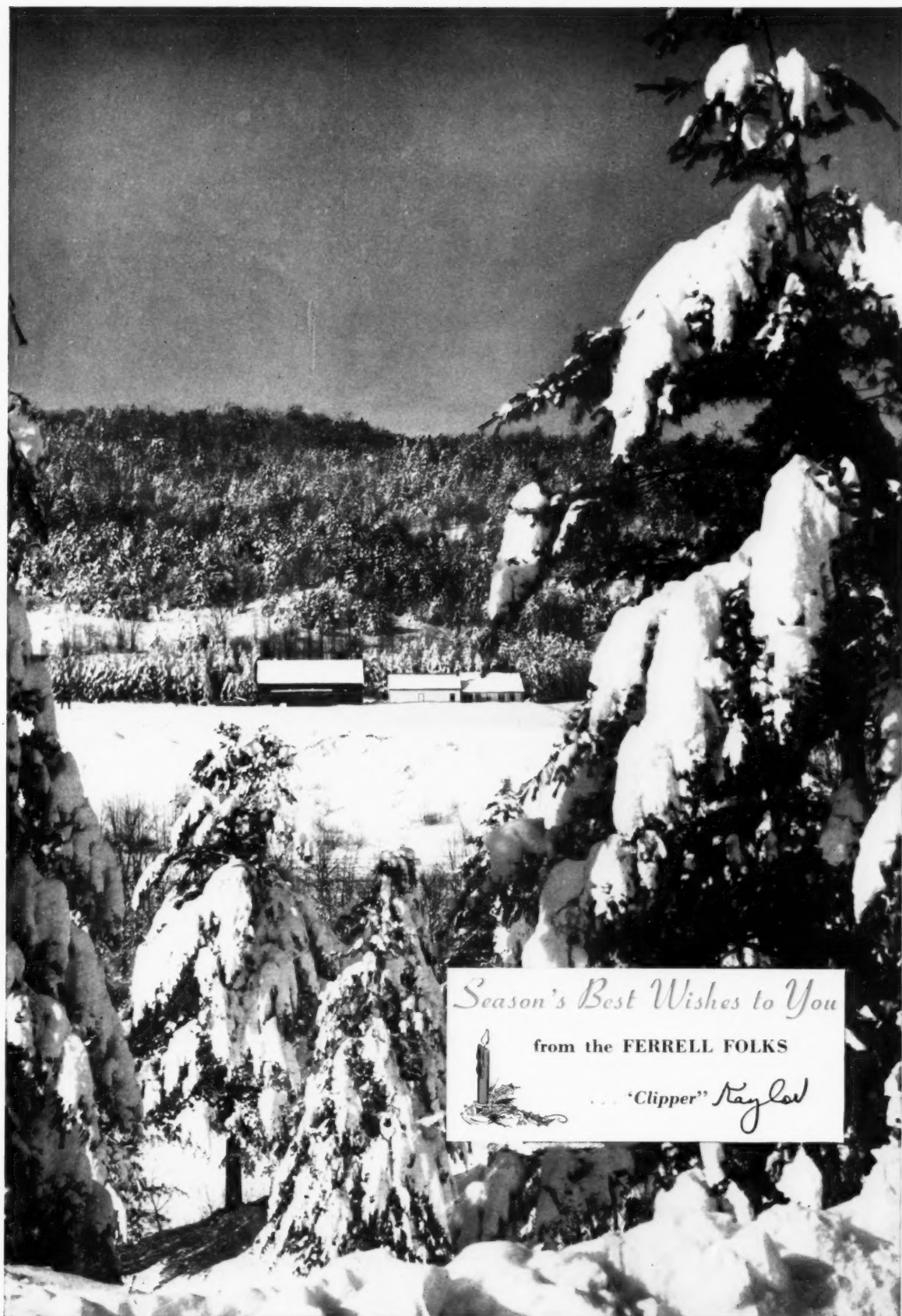
Also, the U. S. Department of Agriculture was in the process of concluding agreements with a number of countries for exports of fats and oils, and the oil export outlook was bright.

SOAP STOCKS. Acid soybean soap stocks delivered Midwest remained at 6¼¢ a pound, and the raw product at 2½¢ a pound during December



Price Range by Years





Season's Best Wishes to You

from the FERRELL FOLKS



... "Clipper" Ray Lov

PHILLIPS 66 SOLVENTS

uniform quality makes extraction easier!

YOU KNOW what you're getting when you use uniform Phillips 66 Solvents. You can really depend on their narrow boiling range. No light ends, no heavy residues to complicate extraction operations. Phillips 66 Solvents are tested, checked and controlled all along the line to assure uniformity and purity.

YOU'RE SURE that Phillips 66 Solvents will arrive in excellent condition because special care is taken in storing, handling and shipping these high quality solvents.

YOU'RE WELCOME to avail yourself of Phillips expert technical advice on solvent problems. Phillips large-scale production and storage facilities provide Phillips customers with a dependable solvent supply at all times. Write for complete information.



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma